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COVER at Rs. 5 each.
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VOL. IV. NO. 91 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
April				
14th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500	....	....
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th "	Mandala	9000	....	....
7th May	Salsette	6000	Moorun	10000
14th "	Kashmir	9000	....	....
21st "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
28th "	Sardinia	7000	....	....

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
Apl.	Nankin	7000	Karmala	9000
22nd "	Novara	7000	Morea	11000
6th May	Malta	7000	Khyber	9000

This vessel will call at Bombay en route to Colombo.

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Sailing	Steamers	Destination
15th April	Gifford Castle	Mombasa, Zanzibar and Durban
17th "	Dilwara	East and South Africa via Seychelles and Porbander.
20th "	Lloga	Karachi Coasting.
21st "	Dwarka	Karachi and P. Gulf Fort Mail.
22nd "	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).

or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

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Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yetoroku Maru	K. Ogura	4166	20th April	1st May
Fenang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5260	20th April	29th April
Yebashi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	30th April	11th May
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	4th May	15th May

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Tacoma Maru	4075	T. Watanabe.	9th Apr.	8th April.
Malay Maru	4401	T. Maramoto	24th March	26th April
Chosen Maru	3016	S. Yamane	26th April	1st May
Celeron Maru	4354	Y. Yamamoto	27th April	6th May
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	14th May	21st May

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Manager.

Sakhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings etc.

SHIPPING.

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JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	27th Apr.	25th Apr
City of Birmingham	A & C	7500		25th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,035	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply:—

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ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
SS. Elysia	6368	Wm. Kelso	4th May 1916
S.S. Masilia	5091	.....	14th May 1916
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	R. Erskine	28th May 1916

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
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Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	997
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	628	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	967	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

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The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

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Agents, Bombay.

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Chocolate Easter Eggs decorated and filled with sweets from annas 4 to Rs. 8. each.

Silver foiled Eggs, Sugar Eggs, Decorated Eggs, Eggs in Fancy Baskets Etc.

F. CORNAGLIA

83, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA;

Telephone No. 42.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (East Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	
Dairen (Dalny)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Sydney
Hongkong	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
Los Angles	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U. S. A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Peking	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Nuwera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21 541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividend when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

IF Mr. W. Troupe, late of G. R. P. United Provinces or his relatives, will communicate with the undersigned, they will hear something to their interest. Apply X. Y. Z., c/o "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay. 3716

WANTED

WANTED by educated Frenchman, Pupils for French Class. Twice a week Rs. 12, three times Rs. 18 per month Quick and thorough Tuition. Address:—M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Mansil, Wodehouse Road. 1090

WANTED.—A SECRETARY to do correspondence and other work. One knowing typewriting preferred. Apply with full particulars stating qualifications and salary required to Box No. 818, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3778

WANTED—A GOVERNESS NURSE for a Parsee girl of 7 years at Deolali. Must be able to teach English and Music. Board free. Apply with testimonials and salary wanted to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

MILL MANAGER over 20 years experience in India is open for Engagement. Just arrived from England. Excellent References. Apply to "XXX" c/o., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3761

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140 for each room, or suite for couple, Rs. 325 and Rs. 350, respectively. Outside meals also supplied. Apply Mrs. ST. POURCAIN. Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1039

REQUIRED CHEETALS.—Males, females or cubs will be equally welcome. Rs. 25 will be paid for each animal landed in Alwar. Communicate direct with
The PRIVATE SECRETARY to
His Highness the Maharaja Adhiraj
3752 Alwar, Rajputana.

WANTED—A qualified and competent MILLER to hold charge of the Pioneer Flour Mills situate at Shahdara (near Lahore) Punjab; (capacity of the Mill 16 to 18 sacks per hour). Pay according to qualifications. One with Home training and Indian experience will be preferred.

Apply immediately with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to:—
THE MANAGING AGENT,
Pioneer Flour Mills,
Bharat Buildings,
3758 Lahore.

WANTED 3 SANITARY INSPECTORS for the Asansol Mines Board of Health. Salary Rs. 100, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 per month. No travelling allowance. Applicants must possess Government Certificates qualifying them to be Municipal Inspectors, or equivalent qualifications, must be under 30, and be able to ride or cycle. Applications will be received up to 30th April, 1916.

P. H. WADDELL,
District Magistrate, Burdwan,
and
Chairman, Asansol Mines Board of Health.
1039

WANTED—A MECHANIC able to effect repairs to all Engines, pumps, &c., should have knowledge of lathe and plumbing work. Will be required to make himself generally useful. Pay Rs. 45 per mensem to suitable man.

2. Two STEAM ROAD ROLLER DRIVERS for 4½ months from 1st June, 1916. Pay Rs. 40 to 50 per mensem. Applications with testimonials should be sent to the undersigned by the 1st of May, 1916.

V. N. PABULKAR,
Executive Engineer,
Belgaum District.
Belgaum, 8th April, 1916. 3751

WANTED for field service for duty with Supply and Transport Corps AGENTS, TREASURERS and TALLY CLERKS on salary *Rs. 75 per mensem* plus 60 *per cent. batta (together Rs.* 120 *in all)* free rations and the authorised Government Clothing. *A Security deposit of only Rs.* 500 *is required*, must be cash or Loan Note, Port Trust or Municipal debentures. No other form can be accepted. Men who can lodge the necessary Security Deposit should apply in person *at once* to the OFFICER in CHARGE Supplies at Bombay (Bombay Castle behind Town Hall) or to the Officers in charge Supplies *at* Belgaum, Ahmednagar and Poona. 3773

FOR SALE.

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 22, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3695.

FOR SALE

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—S. 6 Gents Brown Calf Oxford Walking Shoes, leather quarter lined, toe capped medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Sizes 6 to 10. A strong and useful shoe. Price Rs. 5/2 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE—108 pairs R69, Ladies Black Glace Kid Balmorals, patent toe cap, linen line bark soles, handsewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4 and 5 only. Sale price Rs. 5/12 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612-4 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030.

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanbad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, out houses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy Bedroom on the Reclamation, Colaba, with Bath room attached, facing West, Separate Entrance and Electric Lights. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Lady doctor, students or nurses preferred Apply to Box No. 819 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3782

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late GOPALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA GOKHARKAR, of Bombay Daivadnya Hindu Inhabitant, a Physician, residing at Sonapore Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased

MUKTABAI, alias SAVITRIBAI, wife of VASANTRAO MADHOWRAO PITALE, of Bombay Daivadnya Hindu Inhabitant, the sister and one of the next of kin of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Sonapore Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the Eighth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 8th day of April 1916.

Messrs. JEHANGIR SEERVAI MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
3777 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAMNABAI, wife of LALJEE VASSONJI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

GOCULDAS DAMODAR, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort and having his place of business at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, without the Fort of Bombay appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of PURSHOTTAM LALJEE, the minor son of the said deceased for his use and benefit and limited until he attains majority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 7th day of April 1916.

Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
3779 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the undersigned CHUNILAL TOKERSHI KOTHARY and HIMATLAL POPATBHAI SHETH, late proprietors of the firm of C. Himatlal & Co. trading as booksellers, publishers and commission agents at Princess Street, in Bombay have sold the use of the firm name and stock to the firm's present proprietor from the 22nd March, 1916, and that we are in no way responsible for any liability incurred or to be incurred since that date.

CHUNILAL TOKERSHI KOTHARY,
HIMATLAL POPATBHAI SHETH.
Bombay, 16th April, 1916. 3776.

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 216 of 1916.

Re: CHAGANDAS & Co., a firm carrying on business at Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort, Bombay adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed CHAGANDAS and Co. have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 13th day of April 1916.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, 13th April 1916.
3780

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

EASTER HOLIDAY WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR the Easter Holidays, Week-End return tickets will be issued from THURSDAY, the 20th April 1916, and be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday.

2. In the cases mentioned in clauses (a), (b), (c), and (d) para 54 page 100 and foot note page 102 of the current Coaching Guide, the Week-End return tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by the trains and times specified, on Tuesday the 25th April 1916.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay 6th April 1916. 262

THE ELPHINSTONE MILLS.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

ALL the kinds of waste produced at the above Mills till 31st December, 1916, will be sold by public auction on FRIDAY next the 14th instant at 12 a.m. at the Mill premises. A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. of the value, will have to be paid by the buyer as soon as the lot is knocked down.

The form of agreement which the buyer will have to sign can be inspected at the above Mills on applying to the Secretary.

All the wastes are ready for inspection at the above Mills at any time during the day.
3760

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th April, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 49-63: Case No. 383, Jakaria Musjid Road.

Building Street No. 46-51, and 459-461: Case No. 82, Nagdevi Street and Pydhowni Road junction.

AUCTION SALE of Machinery of the Mathradas Mills, Ltd., (formely known as Queen Mills and afterwards King George Mills).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 17th April, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the Mill premises, at De Lisle Road, Parel, by order of the Agents of the above Mills, the following Machinery:—

49 roller cards (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).

9 drawing frames, 8 each of 3 heads and 6 deliveries and 1 of 3 heads and 7 deliveries (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).

1 drawing frame 3 heads and 7 deliveries (Asa Lees, Ltd.).

1 rubing frame of 82 spindles (Asa Lees, Ltd.).

9 slubing frames 8 of 78 spindles each and 1 of 76 spindles (Howard and Bullough Ltd.).

10 intermediate frames, each 114 spindles (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).

25 roving frames, each 114 spindles, (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).

24 mules, each 720 spindles (Asa Lees, Ltd.).

The above machinery is new in working order and can be seen at the Mill premises.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1828, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 18th April 1916, at 2 p.m., (S.T.) the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Catalogues, music baloons, soap, earthenware toys, tea machinery parts, provisions beer, earthenware, dry indigo, incandescent mantles, nails, wirewool and cotton-waste, deck chairs, chemical and various other articles.

Also on the same day at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), at No. 1 Shed Alexandra Dock.

75 drams bleaching powder.

19 casks magnesium of chloride.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th April, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, glassware, crockery ware, etc.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 14th day of April, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, (where the furniture has been removed for sale), opposite the Government Dockyard, Apollo Street, Fort very valuable and hand some English-made furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggon, meat-safe, rich drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm chairs, easy chairs, low chairs, almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side-board with mirror back cabinets clothes baskets, marble top tables, teapoys, towel horse, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

The property of T. J. Ward, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

The property is on view.

AT PALLI HILL ROAD, BANDRA.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable neat-made Household Furniture, Ebonized Sweet-toned Cottage Piano by S. Rose and Co., Glassware, Crockeryware, one Canoe-shaped Buggy in excellent order and one Arab Horse, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 16th April, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow, No. 1, behind St. Joseph's Convent and opposite Mr. Pestonji Batliwala's Bungalow, Palli Hill Road, Bandra very valuable neat-made household furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Devji Canji and others consisting of dining tables and chairs, dumbwaitors, dinner-waggon, meat-safes, side board, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, teakwood single mirror door almyrahs, easy chairs, Curzon chairs, artistic cabinets, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, wall brackets, writing and dressing tables, marble top centre table, fancy tea-poys, handstands, reclining sofas ebonized sweet-toned cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., carpets, feast-stand baba chair, handsome perambulator, benches, blackwood cupboard, card, tables, screens, clothes baskets sliding glass door book case, chiffoneers, iron cots with mattresses, teakwood single and double bedsteads, washhand table, hanging and table lamps, rich crockeryware, plateware and glassware, flower pots, cooking utensils, etc.

One canoe-shaped English carriage by Windover, in excellent condition.

One Arab double bound horse, 15 hands, fast, showy and having lucky marks.

The property of J. C. Dias, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of a large Lot of Yarn Bales and Loose Yarn, at the Empress Mills premises at De Lisle Road.

Under instructions from Sir Sassoon David, Bart, and W. Turner Green Esq., O. A. Liquidators of the Old and New Empress S. and W. Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the mills premises, at De Lisle Road the following:—

A large lot of yarn bales and loose yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th April, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 16TH APRIL 1916, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 16th day of April, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Sussex Road, Byculla, near the Victoria Gardens by order of the Administrator very valuable handsome teak and blackwood household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and crockeryware, marble top tables, tapestry upholdstered drawing room suit, fancy teapoys, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, sweet toned iron framed cottage piano by Strathman, folding harmonium, large musical box, rich engravings, rich carpets, table ornaments, double and single bedsteads, handsome almirahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, book cases, cloths and gown presses, rich garden flower pots etc.

1 "Ford" 4 seated motor car.

1 Handsome rubber-tyred canoe shaped Victoria.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 14th April, 1916.

Every wise mother always prefers to use Kaminia Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all other Hair Oils. H 1

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA
TO-NIGHT
TO-DAY AND TO-MO
Eighth in a Series of 12 Separate Dramas on the recurrent theme
WHO PAYS?
Being the story of a girl who flirted with Time and was jilted, and of a man who gambled with Fate and lost. Also of frailty of things mortal and of life, the exacting task master.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Matinees—Saturday & Sun. 5 p. m.

EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
ITALIAN GRAND OPERA SEASON.
NIGHT, Friday, 14th April, at 9-3 p.m.
"CARMEN" (Bizet.)
Saturday, at 4-30.
Special Matinee—Reduced Prices.
"LA TRAVIATA"
Saturday, 15th April.
"CARMEN" (Bizet.)
Sunday, 16th April, 9-30 p. m.
The Famous Comedy Opera
"THE BARBER OF SEVILLE"
Monday 17th Gounod's Immortal Masterpiece
"FAUST"
Price Rs. 5 to 1. Matinee Rs. 3, 2 1 & 8 ans.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

Every Evening at 6-30.
A complete and brand new film programme.
"WHEN A WOMAN LOVES"
A 2-part Pathe Drama.
'SHARPS AND FLATS' (Comedy.)
OUR OWN LOCAL TOPICAL
THE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE
OF THE VICEROYS
Clearest and Best Topical in Bombay.

TO PICTURE-GOERS.
DO YOU WANT TO SEE A REALLY GOOD PICTURE?
WE ARE SHOWING.
FROM
SATURDAY NEXT
Film Version of Marie Corelli's celebrated Novel
VENDETTA
in Six Reels
USUAL HALF RATES. NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
BOOK OUR SEATS EARLY.
NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Near Crawford Market. Tel. 1882.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building plots at Lamington Road, near the Royal Opera House and at Sandhurst Road west at the junction of Queen's and Sandhurst Roads facing the sea and in front of Mhatre's Studio and next to "Vasayati Co."

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Plot No. 6, Lamington Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1916 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following plots for a term of 999 years.

LOT No. 1.—All that very valuable block of building land known as Plot No. 6, Mathew Road Estate, situate near the Royal Opera House having a frontage of 107½ feet to Lamington Road and containing an area of about 1,436 square yards.

LOT No. 2. A choice block of building land known as Plot No. 1, Sandhurst Road (West) Estate, situate at the junction of Queen's and Sandhurst Roads, facing a frontage of about 208 feet, with an area of about 1,612 square yards and commanding a fine sea view.

The Trustees will be prepared to consent to the issue of a refreshment room foreign liquor license to a tenant of this premises.

Shops will be allowed on both the above plots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and site plans, application may be made to the Board's Land Manager, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 14th April, 1916.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Every Evening at 6-45 & 10 p. m.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PRESENT RECORD-BREAKING PROGRAMME.
"THE SUPREME TEST"
An arresting drama acted in masterly fashion by HENRIETTA CROSMAN and the UNIVERSAL COMPANY. It tells of a Society Lady whose pity for the condition of the poor wins for her the admiration and love of a man who had previously disliked women.
"GETTING HIS COAT."
While bathing a man sees a party of girls picnicing. He falls in love with one of them and after many amusing adventures induces her to marry him.
THE VICEREGAL FILM
Presenting the principal events during the late Viceregal ceremonies in Bombay with a clearness never before obtained by a local cinematographer. Filmed exclusively for the Royal Opera House by Mr. A. C. COLE OF VERNON'S STUDIOS.
Seen and enjoyed by
Their Excellencies
LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.
And immence crowds during the past nine days. It will be taken off after next Saturday so there are only a few more opportunities of seeing it.
Also the
PATHE GAZETTE
NEXT SUNDAY.
ENORMOUS ATTRACTION.
'THE BELOVED VAGABOND'
From the world-famous novel, featuring the renowned actor
EDWIN ARDEN.
Special music rendered by European Orchestra brought out by P & O. Mail.
THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT.
The Roof Garden Restaurant will be open on Friday the 14th Saturday the 15th and Sunday the 16th instant.
The following bands will be in attendance on the following days.
FRIDAY, 14th April, Band of the 108th Infantry, from 8 to 11 p.m.
SATURDAY, 15th April, Band of the B B. C. I. Ry. Vol's. from 8 to 11 p.m.
SUNDAY, 16th April, Band of the 108th Infantry from 8 to 11 p.m.
A Recherche Dinner at Rs. 4 per head will be served on each of the above occasions.
Tables can be booked in advance.
CHAS. STENGLER,
Genl. Manager.
3781

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali
GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
WILL PRESENT
On Saturday the 15th April, 1916,
at 9 P. M. (S. T.)
THE WELL-KNOWN
MANAPAMAN.
On Saturday the 16th, April, 1916,
at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)
The Popular Urdu Sangit Play.
TAJEWAPHA.
PRICES AS USUAL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 12th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	1,000
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	..	150
,, ,, Imports	..	17,000
Mid. Americans		..7.76+10
Egyptian F. G. F.		10.79+ 7
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	..May	11.84—7
	July	12.01—7
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	..May	11.71—7
	July	11.90—7

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 12th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
April	7.58+1	
April-May	7.56	Unchanged.
May-June	7.56	
June-July	7.54	
July-Aug.	7.53	
Aug.-Sept.	7.47	
Sept.-Oct.	7.40	
Oct.-Nov.	7.36	
Nov.-Dec.	7.33	+1
Dec.-Jan.	7.31	
Jan.-Feb.	7.29	
Feb.-Mar.	7.30	
March-April	7.30	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, April 12th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	10.74+17
July	10.88+16
November	10.72+15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 12th.

M.G. Bengal Good	..	5.55
,, ,, Fully Good	..	5.70
,, ,, Fine ..	..	5.85
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	5 90
,, ,, ,, Fine	..	6.20
M.G. Broach, Good..	..	7.30
,, ,, Fully Good	..	7.45
,, ,, Fine ..	..	7.60
,, Scinde Good	..	5.50
,, ,, Fully Good	..	5.65
,, ,, Fine	..	5.80

Unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 12th.

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	16,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..	9,000
,, ,, to Continent	..	3,000
Futures at New York May.	..	11.83—5
Futures at New York July	..	11.97—9
Spot Cotton at New York	..	12.00—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.83..	Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May	..	11.68—8
Futures at New Orleans July	..	11.86—9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½	Unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.76.40	
Silver Commercial Bars	..	62¾+¼

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, April 12th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000:—

Rs.		Rs.
14,000 were allotted to Bombay		93,000
82,000 ,, ,, to Madras		
Tenders on Madras	at 1-4 1/32	
,, Bombay		
Min. Rate Received	Madras / Bombay 9%	above that rate in full.
Telegraphic Transfers Immediate:—		
Rs.		Rs.
3,66,000 were allotted to Calcutta		22,65,000
13,79,000 ,, ,, to Bombay		
5,18,000 ,, ,, to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1-4 1/16	
,, Bombay		
Min Rate Received	Calcutta / Bombay 9%	above that rate in full.
Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.		
Rs.		Rs.
1,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta		6,39,000
4,79,000 ,, ,, to Bombay		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1-4 1/32	
,, Bombay		
Min Rate Received	Madras / Bombay 9%	about that rate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 48,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, April 12th.

TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta	Rs. 2,70,000	
,, Bombay	,, 5,00,000	@ 1/4 1/8
,, Madras	,, 3,00,000	

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 12th.

Bar Silver Spot		29⅝+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Coinage buying firm.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.		
Discount Banks Bill 3 m/st	..4 9/16	Unchgd.
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16	
,, Fine Trade Bill 3 months	,, 5	
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	.. 5⅛	
Interest day to day loans ..	.. 3½	
,, 7 day market loans ..	4	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	.. £729,000	
Consols 2½%	57 3/16+1/16	
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	53¾+¼	
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan 80¼ unchgd.		
Government Securities 3%	69¼ unchgd.	
Ex: on London at Paris Fcs.	28.81+.10	

WAR LOANS.

London, April 12th.

3½%	1925/28..	£ 87¼ Unchgd.
4½%	1925/45..	£ 96 11/16+1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 12th

WHEAT

No quotations for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. March-April unchgd. 62

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } April-May Not offered 61/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley.—April May Sellers 50/6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May London Resellers 70/3

Tone of Linseed Quiet.

Toria Rapeseed Nominal.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta April-May Sellers Buyers Firmer 69/3

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April.-May 69/3

Tone.—Quiet.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (round delivered per ton) Mar.-April Hull Nominal £14-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£132
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£122
Copper Braziers	£146
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter Nominal	70
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£28
Pig Iron No 1 Gartsherrie	£6-7-6

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October.	17/6½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi August-October	17/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.	19/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Oct.	19/9
Tone.—Firmer.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May. Buyers	3/0½
Plan ation first Latex Crepe May June	3/3¾

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, April 12th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	..	51/9
,, ,, Mutton ,,	..	53/9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 13.

The market to-day opened at 264½ for Broach and ruled steady, with small fluctuations.

Same business has been put through in straddles of Good Broach April and July Akolas at Rs. 17 difference, but nothing else of importance has been reported.

At Colaba the market was rather easier.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand.

We quote:—

April Good Broach, 263½.

May Fine Akola, 243.

July Fine Akola, 247.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA April, 12th 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	220	..1/25 Jan.'17
	..	..	..	..
	228	218	..	..Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	218	..	..May
	..	222	..	..July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	211	201	..Ready
	..	203	..	..May
	233	219	..	..Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	234	2.0	..	..May
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	233	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	269	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm.	..	244	231	..Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	248	..	..May
	..	218	..	..July
Oomravate descriptions (M.G.)	..	245	237	..Ready
	..	248	..	..May
Dhamangaum	..	249	241	..Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	246	..	..May
Yeotmal (M. G.	..	252	244	..Ready
	..	250	..	..May
Nagpore	..	259	251	..Ready
Kamptl (M.G.)	..	255	..	..May
Wardha Rn'ghat.	..	259	251	..Ready
(M. G.)	..	255	..	..May
	..	271	267	265 Ready
(Broach M. G.)	..	267	265	265 April
	..	270	..	..May
Surat (M. G.)	..	211	..	..Ready
Mathia (M. G.)	..	231	219	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	305 Ready
	..	..	..	285 May/June
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	312 Ready
	..	..	..	295 May/June
Westerns (M. G.)	..	..	..	315 Ready
	..	..	..	287 May/June
,, (H. G.)	..	..	..	281 May/June
	..	..	..	..
Compta (M. G.)	..	..	..	320 Ready
	..	..	..	302 May/June
Miraj (M. G.)	..	..	..	323 Ready
	..	..	..	306 May/June

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. Bombay April 13th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	37 0 0	5 14 3
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	36 0 0	5 13 9
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	35 0 0	5 13 3
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	5 13 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 12 0	6 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 3 0	7 9 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	36 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts	41 8 0	....
Mowraseed	4 6 0	4 12 0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 13.

The Cotton Mill share market remained closed to-day for forward transactions on account of the settlement day. A few transactions for cash were however reported as under:—

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed between the rates varying from Rs. 1,380 to Rs. 1,405.

Bundi Cunent Co. shares were placed at Rs. 12½ and Serai Sirarguni Ry. shares at Rs. 95½.

Shivrajpoors were placed at Rs. 22½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 82½.

4 per cent Port Trus Bonds were quoted at Rs. 94½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Contrary to expectation, the better feeling that crept into the Share Marke for jute mill shares on Tuesday evening was not long in force and a much quieter tone supervened owing chiefly to the scarcity of buyers, outside support being apparently withheld and only a small business was reported.

Coal shares ruled easier except for the first class group and in other directions there was nothing of outstanding interest to record. The market will be closed to-morrow. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 792/8; Equitable 36/12; Jumoni 4/4, 4/8; Kuardi 14/12, 15; Lakurka 18/12 (s. 1); New Beerbhoom 35/12, 36, Nowaghur 17/8, 17/12; Pench River 9; Raneegunj 30/12; Reliance 47/4; Teetulmuri 12/4, 12/8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 381, 382; Barnagore 99,100; Belvedere (ord) 355, 356; Budge Budge (ord) 420; Clive (ord) 130, 131; Clive (prefs) 102; Empire (ord) 36/12, 37; Fort Gloster (ord) 414; Fort William (ord) 136/8, 137; Gourepore (prefs) 104; Howrah (ord) 237, 238; Howrah (prefs) 104; Kamarhatty (ord) 364, 363, 361; Kanknarrah (ord) 468, 466; Kelvin (ord) 485, 486; Northbrook (ord) 33/8, 33/12; Standard (ord) 324, 325.

Tea:—Dessai and Parbuttia 200,201.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank (ord) 292; Allahabad (prefs) 110; Bank of Bengal 1580, Carew and Co., 105, India General (ord) 150, Titaghar Paper (ord) 98.

Government securities:—Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 82 to Rs. 82-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 82-4 to Rs. 82-8.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors submit the General Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended 31st December last, duly audited.

The net profits for the year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to £291,418 5s. 5d., and adding £92,995 13s. 4d., brought forward, the available total is £384,413 18s. 9d.

An ad interim dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, was paid for the half-year ending 30th June, amounting to £80,000. The Directors now recommend a further dividend at the same rate, and an addition of £25,000 to the Reserve Fund, raising it to £1,200,000. They propose to apply £76,273 15s. to writing down investments, including War Loan, to current prices, to write £10,000 off House Property Account, and to add £10,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, leaving a balance of £103,140 3s. 9d.; to be carried forward.

The following Directors retire on this occasion, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election:—Robert Miller, Esq., A. V. Dunlop Best, Esq., and Sir John P. Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

MARWARI CHAMBER'S AMENDED REGULATIONS.

As the time for taking cotton deliveries, in accordance with section (45) of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association's rules, is not being strictly observed, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce have circulated the following amended regulations amongst cotton merchants:—

Delivery shall be taken and given from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. (S. T.).

If the circumstances entail a survey on the same day, delivery shall be given and taken between 10.30 a.m. and 1 p.m., (S. T.)

Cotton railway receipts shall be given and taken from 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. (S. T.).

If tenders are made within the stipulated time, as aforesaid, and any default occurs, this may be brought to the notice of the Chamber, who shall depute the Secretary by a written authority to sell the cotton at the risk and expense of the party who failed to take delivery.

Any mistake in a cotton, seed, or wheat *purja* or bill, shall be rectified within ten days of the due date. If the error is not rectified within this period, interest shall be allowed and received according to regulation 16 (c) of the Marwari Chamber.

OPIUM SALE IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Yesterday's opium sale realised Rs. 16,42,000 being an increase of Rs. 38,000 on the last month's sale.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank has reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to seven per cent. per annum.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, March 15 at the Electric Federation Offices, 1, Kingsway, to consider resolutions providing for the transfer of the control of the business from London to Bombay. Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E., presided.

The Secretary (Mr. F. C. Austen) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said that the occasion for the meeting was one that marked an important stage in the company's history. The question the shareholders had to decide was whether it was or was not to the advantage of the company as a whole that the complete management and control should be transferred from London to Bombay from the end of the current month. The reason for the proposed transfer was their present liability to what was generally known as double income-tax. The meeting had been called upon the requisition of the Bombay shareholders, who had especially invited Mr. Turner and Mr. Vikaji to represent them, and he would call upon those gentlemen respectively to move and second the resolution. After dealing with the origin of the company, he said that, in its deliberate inception, it was to be an English company, with headquarters and management in England, and the shares and debentures subscribed for on that understanding. Although the shareholding proprietorship had very largely passed into Indian hands on that basis, it was not until the financial legislation of 1909-10 that any movement was made in reference to the subject which had led to the proposals now before the meeting. Dealing with the income-tax question, the chairman stated that the grievance, which from obvious causes, was increasingly aggravated in subsequent years, became acute owing to the legislation of 1909-10. A conspicuous characteristic of that legislation was the denial to the very great majority of shareholders resident in India of the concessions in respect of exemptions and abatements allowed to their fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom. They had on their Bombay register 4,300 shareholders with five shares or less. There were only three methods by which immunity from the burden of double income-tax could be secured—namely, to memorialize the Government for legislative relief, to wind up the company and to reconstitute it as a purely Indian company, or to transfer the complete control and management to India. They had twice adopted the policy of memorializing the Government, but without success. With regard to the second alternative, no doubt the winding-up and reconstitution of the company, as exclusively an Indian company, would have been appreciated by the debenture-holders, as it would have entitled them to be paid off at a very considerable premium. The immediate capital outlay involved, however, would have been seriously detrimental to the resources of the company and to the interest of the shareholders. That scheme, therefore, had to be dismissed as impracticable.

INDIAN SHAREHOLDERS AND THE PROPOSAL.

The alternative was represented by the proposals now before the shareholders. The idea took shape only recently, and was mainly the result of legal decisions in what was known as the "Egyptian Hotels case." He thought he might say that the essence of "liability" consisted of two factors—the domicile of the company and the place where its business was carried on—and the business was held to be carried on, not merely in the place where its revenue was realized, but also in the place whence the operations of the company were controlled. In their case, all their actual earnings accrued in Bombay, but the headquarters of the company, with its registered office as an English company, had naturally been in London. They had been advised that they would be exempt from liability to British income-tax if the brain, or control, of the company's affairs were to cease to be located in the United Kingdom, and that such transfer would not impair the legal status of the company as an English company. The directors, fully recognizing the grievance of the Indian shareholders, could not, but be aware that there must be conflicting interests, that the debenture-holders, who had lent their money to a bona fide and not to a phantom English company, might urge claims which could not be lightly disregarded, and that the administrative effect of such a change might be prejudicial to the welfare of the undertaking. They had ascertained, however, that the debenture-holders had no legal ground for objection. The administrative advantages of a London management had been recognized in Sir Sasson David's speech to the Bombay shareholders, and the directors had reason to believe that the estimate of Sir Sassoon David met with general concurrence. The board, looking to administrative considerations alone, felt that they must come to the conclusion that the interests of the company were likely to suffer by the transfer, and consequently that they could not take the initiative in recommending the proposals. They also felt, however, that the question at issue was one to be determined by the shareholders themselves and they resolved to place no technical difficulties in the way of the earliest possible determination. Since the board had discussed the position two things had occurred to which the attention of shareholders should be drawn—the company was threatened with the risk of being subjected to the excess profits tax, although the war had retarded its progressive earning capacity, and the Indian Legislature had raised the scale of Indian income-tax.

THE VOTING.

Mr. C. Agnew Turner, in proposing the first resolution—that for the transfer of control to Bombay—said he represented a large number of ordinary shareholders in India. They were all grateful to the present board for the way in which they had managed the company, but the income-tax alone which would be saved by the transference of the control was a matter of £17,000.

Mr. Vikaji seconded the resolution and strongly supported the proposed transfer of control to India.

The Chairman, replying to a question, said that the preference shareholders resident in England would not have to pay the Indian income-tax on their dividends.

On a show of hands the resolution was not carried, and a poll was demanded, which resulted in 86,060 votes being recorded for it, and about 6,000 against it. The resolution was therefore carried by a majority of over 80,000 votes.

The second resolution, relating to the new board and other matters connected with the transfer of the control to Bombay was also carried on a poll by a majority of 80,000 odd votes.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. writing from London on March 16th say:—

GOLD.

For the first time since the week ended February 3rd., within which period substantial additions to the Bank's stock of gold have been reported, a movement unfavourable to the Bank has taken place.

The undermentioned amount was received by the Bank:—

Mar 15. £636,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Mar. 9. £125,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.

Mar. 9. £500,000 in sovereigns set aside for the Secretary of State for India.

Mar. 9. £350,000 in sovereigns set aside for Argentina.

Mar. 10. £160,000 in sovereigns set aside for Argentina.

Mar. 10. £50,000 in sovereigns set aside for Egypt.

Mar. 10. £200,000 in sovereigns set aside for South America.

Mar. 10. £40,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

Mar. 13. £25,000 in sovereigns set aside for the Continent.

Mar. 13. £170,000 in sovereigns set aside for Argentina.

Mar. 14. £50,000 in sovereigns set aside for Argentina

Mar. 15. £69,000 in sovereigns set side for Egypt.

During the week the net reduction amounted to £1,153,000.

The total gold output for the Transvaal for February 1916 was £3,201,063, as compared with £2,872,406 in February 1916, and £3,344,948 in January 1916.

SILVER.

The tone of the Market continues to be remarkably steady.

The quotation remained at 27d. no less than seven successive working days between the 7th. and the 14th, inst., inclusive. Yesterday an advance was recorded of 1/16d., and again to-day.

Demand for the Home Mint has been the chief factor, although there has not been much pressure from that quarter. The Continent has been more or less a constant buyer, and a few orders have emanated from the Indian Bazaars.

The closeness of the China Exchange to parity, the absence of free selling from the United States, the mintage by Japan on account of Russia and the extension of the area in which the Indian Rupee has to do duty, namely to Mesopotamia, Egypt, and East Africa, as well as the readjustment of currency in India itself as detailed below, create a feeling of confidence as to the future of the Market.

Advices have been received by the Indian Mail that the opinion is held in Bombay that "there is no immediate necessity for the Government to coin rupees, as the reserve is still 2470 lacs (it has been reduced 286 lacs since then) and the major portion of this season's requirements for rupees has already been met. It is considered possible that if rupees do not return freely to the currency offices during the monsoon, and if the monsoon is a good one, the Government may have to enter the Market, as buyers of silver.

The important statement is made that "large amounts of sovereigns are being melted down throughout India to make good the falling off in the imports of gold bullion. The effect of this has been to create a decrease in the circulating medium which may have to be made good by the end of the year by the increased coinage of rupees. It is estimated that about 20 to 25 thousand sovereigns are being melted down in India every day for the last eighteen months, and this must have created a fairly large gap in the amount of money in circulation. This constant melting down of sovereigns has told on the supply of this coin."

An Indian Currency Return for the 7th instant, gave details in lakhs of rupees as follows:—

Notes in circulation	6,379
Reserve in silver coin	2,304
Gold coin and bullion	1,258
Gold in England	967

The stock in Bombay consists of 4,100 bars as compared with 4,400 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai, on February 18th, consisted of 996 bars and about 44,415,000 ounces in sycee, as compared with 806 bars and about 48,80,000 ounces in sycee on January 28th

Quotations for bar silver per os. standard:—

March 10, 27 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 11, 27 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 13, 27 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 14, 27 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 15, 27 1/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 16, 27 1/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week, 27.031.

Bank Rate, 5 per cent.

Bar Gold per oz. std., 77/9.

French Gold Coin, nominal.

U. S. A. Gold Coin, nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash is 1/8d. above that fixed a week ago.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

INDIA GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR GREATER FACILITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

The Government of India will shortly address the Secretary of State on Mr. Mallet's last report on Indian students with a view to securing greater facilities for them in British universities.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Co.:—579 bags copra, 29 bags cowhides, 14 bales yarn waste, 365 bags pepper, 1,055 bundles tamarind, 30 gottas dry ginger, 12 bags p. fibre, 146 bundles cane, 651 cases tea, 40 cases, 604 bags coffee, 1 case cotton goods, 38 pieces, 499 bundles timber, other than teak, 1,159 coils, 256 jottas, 76 bundles coir rope, 574 jottas, 163 bundles coir yarn.

S. S. Pandua from Delgoabay, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—608 tons coal, 3,354 bundles cloves and clove stems, 2 cases tortoise shells, 6 bundles sharkfins, 7 bundles sheep skins, 769 tusks ivory, 1 case rhino horns, 7 bundles old zinc, 2 bundles old lead, 1 bundle old copper, 5 bundles old brass 2 cases kaldies.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 12.

Othello	Lawrence	New Castle on Tyne

April 13

Salsette	Armitage	Aden

DEPARTURES

April 12.

Lhasa	King	Karachi
Twickenham	Cragge	Genoa
Celtic King	Humphreys	Marseilles
Oneka	Beynon	Calicut
Hurst	Beedie	London

The following steamer received port clearance on Thursday:—

Steamer		
Dumra	for	Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading on Thursday:—

Steamer			
Salsette	for	Aden	
Othello	for	Hull	
Pundua	for	P. Gulf	

S.S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, arrived here on Thursday morning from Aden, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Twickenham:—The steamer Twickenham, 2,991 tons Captain R. E. Cragge, sailed on Thursday for Genoa with a general cargo.

S.S. Othello:—The steamer Othello 3,327 tons, Captain J. M. Lawrence, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Newcastle-on-Tyne which port she left on the 27th February in ballast.

S.S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, left Bombay on Thursday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S.S. Celtic King:—The steamer Celtic King, 2,573 tons, Captain R. Humphreys sailed on Thursday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

S.S. Oneka:—The steamer Oneka, 3,383 tons, Captain C. R. Beynon, sailed yesterday for Calicut and Cochin with a general and the same bottom cargo.

S.S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H. Holiday, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Hurst:—The steamer Hurst, 2,997 tons, Captain R. M. Beedie, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo.

Thursday, 13th April, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Bland Hall	Owen	L. Dreyfus
B. Penmorwan	Bickford	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & R. Wallace	Erskine	T. M. & Co
P. Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
City of Glasgow		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Prah	Cline	K. Nixon & Co.
2 Luzon Maru	Watanalee	O. S. Kaisha
3 Vinata	Arnesan	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Arosa	Tayler	T. M. & Co
6 Ferndale	Pelton	T. M. & Co
7 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
9 Porto-de-Alexandretta	Mantango	M. Italiana.
12 Dilwara	Walker	M. M. & Co
14 Dumra		M. M. & Co
15 Zayani	Ookerji	H. S. Shoostri
16 Caboto	Augusto	Italian Mail Steamer

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara	Herington	P. & O. Co
3 Guldford Castle		M. M. & Co
5 Kaisar-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
6 Chinkoa	Handcock	M.M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Malay Maru	Marumoto	O. S. Kaisha

H. D. D.

Haptington	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Othello	Lawrence	
Ligia	Pozza	
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Risaldar	Oakenshott	T. M. & Co
Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co

EXPORTS.

April 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arosa (s) 135 bales wool G. Rajmal; 19 bales wool B. Chetandas; 110 bales cotton waste M. Kastoorchand; 20 bales cotton waste K. Visram & Co.; 585 bales cotton fly K. Visram & Co.; 1,277 cwt. kismies F. F. Campbell & Co.; 2,015 cwt. myrabolams J. Nurbharam & Co.; 2,063 cwt. myrabolams S. Champsi; 4,004 cwt. myrabolams P. Mathuradas & Co.; 3,000 cwt. myrabolams A. Mahadeo; 46 bales cotton fly H. E. Bode & Sons; 45 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David & Co.; 20 cwt. wool, S. Gamberchand; 83 cwt. wool N. Goculdas; 19 cwt. wool F. F. Campbell & Co.; 61 cwt. wool, F. Coobchand; 600 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.; 10 cases indigo F. F. Campbell & Co.; 279 bales wool, D. Koondammal.

Wallace (s) 155 bales cotton fly K. Visram & Co.; 432 bales cotton fly and 54 bales cotton waste J. Purbhudas & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 102 bales hemp F. F. Campbell & Co.; 2 cases curtains and covers King King & Co.; 250 cwt. kismies F. F. Campbell & Co.; 300 cwt. tumeric M. Jafferbhoy; 13 cwt. gum olibanum, R. Dhanji & Co.; 125 cwt. gum olibanum G. H. Bundally.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 1 bale woolen carpets and 2 cases woollen carpets King King and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello (s) 12,006 cwt. myrabolams P. Mathuradas & Co.; 2,000 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wallace (s) 1,200 cwt. mustardseed M. Soomjee; 4,125 cwt. mowrasseed and 3,254 cwt. groundnuts K. M. Nathoo; 6,000 cwt. gingillyseed M. B. Kaisha; 550 cwt. myrabolams N. Moolji & Co.

Ferndene (s) 610 cwt. mustardseed R. Purshotum; 260 cwt. myrabolams O. Gowindji & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Port de Alexandreth (s) 1,000 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros.; 1,500 tons manganese ore Shevrajpur Syndicate.

NEW YORK.

Roman Prince (s) 2 bales goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 315 cwt. gum kadaya, N. Moolji & Co.; 8,000 cwt. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 19 cwt. tumuric, N. Khesavlal, 81 bales buffalo calf skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR PHILEDELPHIA.

Roman Prince (s) 106 bales goat & sheep skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR KOBE.

Novara (s) 100 bales cotton, C. Bombanji & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 10,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Y. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, K. Devchand & Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Kuasa; 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 72 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton yarn, I. David; 500 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.; 400 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 6 cwt. Cambay stones, E. Nooridin & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Novara (s) 550 bales cotton twist, I. David; 300 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey & Co.; 600 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji & Co.; 1,200 cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 1,000 cotton twist, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 400 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 300 bales cotton. E. Spinner & Co.; 100 tons steel hoops, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Luzon Maru (s) 15 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton. N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, S. Nathoobhai & Co.

IMPORTS.

April 13.

S. S. Elgin from Akyab, Agents, M. M. &

(Continued in Column 5.)

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

ABETMENT OF FORGERY.

CHOTALAL GARBAD *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah).

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Broomfield, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. Disagreeing with the opinion of the assessors the Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of abetting the forgery of a mortgage deed, under sections 467 and 109 of the I. P. C. and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200; in default of payment of fine further imprisonment for six months.

This was one of the series of cases of abetment of forgery based upon the evidence of Somanath and Chunilal, professional forgers of Umreth, who since their arrest in October, 1910, had been assisting the police as approvers in the prosecution of their alleged former clients.

The actual document, the forgery of which the accused was charged with abetting was not forth-coming. According to the evidence of Somanath and Chunilal four or five years before their arrest the accused came to their house and asked Somanath to forge a document for him. The draft was then dictated by the accused and written by Chunilal, and Somanath forged a mortgage deed corresponding to the draft.

The prosecution theory was that the actual document was either produced or referred to in the course of a suit in the Sojitra Munsiff's Court, brought by the accused to recover possession of a certain field. The record of the suit was kept in the record room at Petlad and it disappeared from that room. The accused succeeded in getting possession of the field. In another case he was unsuccessful on the same document.

The defence was that there was no occasion for committing the offence that the case against the accused was altogether false and got up.

The Sessions Judge was of opinion that strong corroboration had been shown in this case to make it possible to accept the forgers' testimony against the accused. The most valuable corroboration of the approvers' evidence was the alleged draft from which the mortgage deed was prepared.

Their Lordships agreeing with the views of the Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction but reduced the sentence to one year as there was no sufficient ground for unnecessary severe punishment. The fine was maintained.

Mr. Strangman with Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SIXTY LAKHS LIABILITIES

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

In Re CHHAGANDAS & Co. Insolvents and Ex Parte KHIMJI KESHAVJEE & Co., Petitioners.

This was a petition presented by Khimji Keshavjee & Co., creditors of Messrs. Chhagandas & Co., praying that the firm of Messrs. Chhagandas & Co., be adjudicated insolvents on the following among other grounds.

In their petition they stated that Chhagandas & Co., carried on business as freight merchants and were indebted to the petitioners to the extent of about Rs. 1,41,156, for freight. On 14th January 1916, a meeting of the firm's creditors was held when it was stated on behalf of the firm that the firm had failed. It was also resolved at that meeting that certain creditors of the firm should form into a committee to safeguard the interests of all the creditors and that Messrs. Ferguson & Co., should be asked to examine the books of account of the firm and make a report as to the assets and liabilities of the firm. In the meantime Chhagandas & Co. undertook not to deal with the assets or enter into any dealings or transactions without the written consent of the committee. The creditors on their side undertook not to take any legal proceedings against the firm during the investigation into its affairs by Ferguson & Co. Ferguson & Co., submitted a report in which they said that the firm's assets were of the total value of Rs. 11,37,000, while its total liabilities were nearly 60 lakhs of rupees. The report could not be complete in asmuchas two of the partners of the firm refused to show their books of account on the ground that they were partners in the profits but not in the losses; contrary to the understanding with the firm, they appropriated some of the money which came into their hands to their own use. Chhagandas & Co., then made certain proposals to the creditors, but they were rejected by them; and as the firm had suspended payment of their debits, the petitioners applied for an adjudication order against them.

Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for the petitioners.

His Lordship granted the order prayed for.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST AN INSOLVENT.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

In the matter of FARIDUN RASHID SHERIAR, an insolvent. v. Messrs. BRADFORD & Co., petitioners.

This was an application on behalf of the petitioning creditors, praying that a notice under section 104 of the Insolvency Act be issued against the insolvent.

Mr. H. C. Campbell appeared for the petitioners.

The insolvent carried on a tobacco shop at Wodehouse Road under the name and style of the Waterloo Cigar Co. He had filed his schedule on 1st November, 1915, and his liabilities were Rs. 2,735, while his assets were nil. He had applied for his discharge on the 6th instant but the application was refused. From his public examination it appeared that the insolvent had executed a mortgage of all his stock-in-trade furniture and the ease of his premises to one Rustomjee Eduljee Nusserwanji on 18th October, 1915, a fortnight previous to his insolvency. The consideration for the mortgage was a debt of Rs. 4,000 incurred by him on 14th June, 1915. On 25th October 1915, the insolvent and the mortgagee sold the said business to one Bapujee Hormusji Dubash who was a stevedore and relative of the mortgagee, for Rs. 5,500.

In his report, the Official Assignee, stated that the insolvent's assess were of a value less than four annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities; that he had not kept books of account, had continued to trade after knowing that he was in insolvent circumstances, had contributed to his insolvency by betting on the Turf had given undue preference to one of his creditors named Rustomji and that he went on incurring debts when he had no expectation or reasonable grounds of believing that he would be able to discharge them.

His Lordship ordered a notice to be issued calling upon the insolvent to show cause why charges be not framed against him under section 104 of the Insolvency Act.

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION ANNULLED

IN RE: COOVERJI NAOROJI GAMADIA.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

Mr. J. B. Kanga (holding Mr. Bahadurji's brief) instructed by Messrs. Nanu Hormusjee & Co., appeared for Cooverji Naoroji Gamadia and applied to his Lordship that the order of adjudication against him be annulled.

On the 6th April last, the matter was adjourned, in order to enable Gamadia's attorneys to serve a notice of this application on one of his creditors viz., Balchand Harakhchand. Counsel submitted that his client had settled with some of his creditors by paying them four annas in the rupee and with others by settling with them to their entire satisfaction. He had receipts given by his creditors who had no objection to his making an application to the Court for annullment of the adjudication order. Balchand was the only creditor from whom he had no receipt. Balchand had become an insolvent and had left Bombay, so it was not possible to serve a notice on him. He was indebted to Balchand for Rs. 2,000 and he (Gamadia) had deposited Rs. 500 in Court in satisfaction of that debt at the rate of four annas in the rupee. As asked by his Lordship substituted service of the notice was served on Balchand.

His Lordship ordered that the order of adjudication be annulled.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar. In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

1469-14—Mer K and Co, Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v Shrinarayen Ramchander & ors, Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal. Long Causes.

744-15.—Smetham B & Co, Wanna Rajaji & Co, a firm, v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Gaikwad, Sabnis & G, Part Heard.

776-15.—Khund L & M, Nawaballi Amirkhan v. Vazeerkhan Amirkhan, & ors. Amin & D.

C C 1038-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Nihalchand Gurmukhrai v. Gokalchand Bhagwandas, & ors, Malvi H M & R.

807-15.—Jam R & D, Radamsey Meghji v. Luchmondas Jamnadas, Daph F & D.

366-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Cassam Haji Tyab, & ors, v. Bai Rehmabai, widow, Chit M & K.

1294-15.—Ard H D & Co, Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor, v. Peerojshaw Jamasji Patel, & ors, Mer K & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree (in Chambers).

O S 435-16—Nanu H and Co, Mariambai widow and ors v Abdul Karim Haji Hussein, Daph F and D.

For Dismissal (in Court).

447-15—Pocha and Co, Nazerally Shamsudin v Julian Stephens Ld, Little and Co.

140-16—Little and Co, Hansraj Jugjeewan v Peerozsha Nasserwanji Mehta, Mulla and M.

For Exparte Decree.

250-13—Khund L and M, Ram Krishna Raghunath Desai and ors v Purushotam Raghunath and ors, Against 1 to 4 defendants only.

For Decree Absolute.

920-14.—Captain and V, Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam a firm v Mahomed Ismail Valad Mahomed Abdulla Mukri and ors, C P D'Cunha.

Suits for hearing and final disposal. Long Cause.

441-15.—Payne & Co., Bai Banubai v. Eracheha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co, Part Heard.

For hearing on exceptions to acting Commissioner's report.

369-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Nanji Goculdas and ors, v. Maneckbai Widow and anr, Dubash & Co.

Short Cause.

260-16.—Chitnis M & K, Khatri Ahmed Haji Sulleman v. Memon Joosub Hoosein, Rustomji and G.

Commercial Causes.

1-16.—Edgelow G W & Co, Chhaganlal Vahalchand v. Abdulla bin Ali Nakhoda & anr, Daphtary F and D.

884-15.—Judh and S, The Bhupendra Flour Mills Co. Ld. v. Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed, Craigie B & C.

HIGH COURT VACATION.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton will be the Vacation Judges during the ensuing Summer Vacation which commences from Monday, the 17th April, and ends on Sunday, the 11th June, both days inclusive.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton will be in Bombay from Monday, the 17th April, to Sunday, the 14th May, and the Hon. the Chief Justice will be in Bombay from Monday, the 15th May, to Sunday, the 11th June.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton will sit in the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Wednesday, the 19th April, and Wednesday, the 3rd May. Only urgent chamber work will be disposed of by his Lordship on both these days after the work of the Insolvent Debtors' Court is over.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton will take up Short Causes on Tuesday, the 2nd May.

The Hon. the Chief Justice will sit in the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Wednesday, the 17th May, and Wednesday, the 7th June. Only urgent chamber work will be disposed by his Lordship on both these days after the work of the Insolvent Debtors' Court is over.

The Hon. the Chief Justice will take up Short Causes on Tuesday the 30th May.

Applications for urgent chamber work should be made to Mr. E. J. Davar, Senior Judges' Clerk, by giving at least twenty-four hours' written notice specifying therein the nature and urgency of the work.

The Appellate court for criminal work will sit on the 8th May, the 22nd May and the 5th June.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

QUESTION OF PUNISHMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

An important point associated with the treatment of juvenile offenders came before Mr. Justice Piggott and Mr. Justice Walsh at the Allahabad High Court. A boy of fourteen, convicted of the murder of a girl of seven for the sake of her ornaments, appealed against the sentence of transportation for life passed upon him by a Sessions Judge.

Mr. Justice Piggott was in favour of confirmation of the sentence, as he considered the alternative of an order for detention in a reformatory school would be an unduly lenient sentence, inasmuch as such detention would come to a close with the accused attaining the age of 18, that was to say less than four years from the date of his conviction.

Mr. Justice Walsh refused to confirm the sentence and considered, that the boy should be sent to reformatory school. He said in such institution for three or four years ought to be sufficient preventive of any future recurrence of the kind of crime on the part of the accused.

The case was referred to a third judge.

A MOTHER-IN LAW'S COMPLAINT.

BRIDEGROOM'S THROAT CUT ON WEDDING NIGHT.

On an information presented by Mr. Kapadia (junior) on behalf of his client Mariambai in the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate, charging her daughter's father-in-law, Gulam Khan and his wife Badrunnisa, with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold ornaments, presented by her to her daughter at the time of her wedding to the accused's son about four months ago, the learned Magistrate ordered the issue of notices against the accused.

In her information the complainant alleged that her daughter was given in marriage to the son of the two accused. The marriage was performed by a Kazi in the month of November last. At the time of the wedding her daughter was a minor; so to protect her ornaments from being misappropriated the complainant had a list of the ornaments made and this list was annexed to the Nikahnamah, and the accused and their son to act as trustees. The ornaments were valued at Rs. 800. In March she came to know that most of these ornaments were either sold or pledged with a Marwari named Hira. These ornaments were disposed of, the by the accused.

On the day of the hearing Mr. M. E. Azad appeared for the accused. Mr. Kapadia, (junior), represented the complainant.

Mr. Azad said that the complainant was not the mother but the grand-mother of the girl. It was true that certain ornaments, but not all those claimed by the complainant, were presented by the complainant to her grand-daughter at the time of her wedding. At the time the girl had attained the majority according to Mahomedan law, but assuming she was a minor, her husband was her lawful guardian. The day after the wedding, when the husband was in his room at night, he was murderously assaulted by a man and his throat was cut open by a razor, in consequence of which he was in hospital for three months. At one time Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad had to be sent for to take his dying statement in which he (the husband) said he suspected the complainant's husband. The ornaments were sold to meet the expenses of his treatment since for a wife there was no wish dearer than to save her husband from death or disease. This case was brought to put pressure on the accused to send their daughter-in-law, who was unwilling to visit her, to the complainant's house. It was a false case.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be discharged.

A CASE OF THEFT.

ACCUSED GETS NINE MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Deputy Inspector Kilcoin charged Pragji Kachra, a Hindu, and Dulichand Gulbaji, a Marwari, with receiving stolen property, namely Rs. 1,800. Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for Mr. Framji Pestonji Talati, from whose firm Rs. 4,300 had been stolen and of which amount Rs. 1,800 formed part. Mr. H. A. H. Payne defended the second accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the Rs. 4,300 were stolen on the 6th March by one Kalidas Anandji, who has since been convicted of the theft. He gave the first accused Rs. 1,800 and the latter deposited the amount with the second accused.

The first accused said he did not know that the amount was stolen property.

The second accused said he was in the employ of a firm of Marwari shroffs and he accepted the amount and made an entry on the board, as the first accused wanted to deposit the money there. He considered it to be a bona-fide transaction.

The Magistrate discharged the second accused but convicted the first, and as he had three previous convictions, sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate complimented Sub-Inspector Chimanlal who had in the first instance enquired into the matter and traced the theft to Kalidas, for the smart way in which he had brought the accused to book and recovered Rs. 1,800.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Sub-Inspector Bahuddin of the C. I. D. charged a Mahomedan named Bashir Rahimatkhan with the theft of a bicycle belonging to one Framroze M. Pavri.

It was shown in evidence that the bicycle was stolen from the verandah of the complainant's house in Charni Road, and two men named Umer Sobhani and Jaffer Hussein were seen disposing of the machine and when arrested they implicated the accused as the person who had given it to them. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment as he had four previous convictions.

Umer and Jaffer were then charged before the same Magistrate with trying to sell the stolen proprty. Both were sentenced to six and three weeks' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 13th April, 1916, was 29.069 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 13.

The depression in the west persists. There have been thunderstorms and duststorms along the north-west Frontier. Rainfall increased in north-east India, it has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal and local in Bihar. A few thunderstorms occurred in north Burma and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji four inches, Dhubri one and a half, Gauhati, Shillong, Barisal, Jessore and Burdwan one, Narayanganj two. Temperature is high generally in north-west India.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, on Thursday, the 13th April, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. Temperature is in excess in Upper Sind and East Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kahtiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in excess in south Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in the north-eastern and the extreme eastern districts of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum and in Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Local thundershowers have occurred in Malabar.

A few thunderstorms may occur in Malabar and the southern half of the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a m. on THURSDAY, the 13th of April 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: total to November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	73.5	61.4	89	0.35	6.71	—4.09
Do. (12th)						
Jask	75.1	65.6	81	0.40	4.09	—0.05
Do. (12th)						
Muskat	81.7	67.1	86	0.78	8.50	4.86
Do. (12th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.8	74.7	48	..	0.86	—0.72
Rawalpindi	96.6	68.1	34	..	7.18	—2.00
Lahore	100.9	74.8	41	..	0.86	—2.69
Hissar	104.0	73.6	29	..	0.44	
Ambala	103.9	71.1	30	..	1.12	—4.51
Delhi	10	2.90.0	23	..	1.56	—1.35
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	105.6	78.8	24	..	0.61	—1.07
Mainpur	105.8	78.2	31	..	1.09	—1.11
Jhansi	107.6	82.3	28	..	0.58	—1.27
Cawnpore	105.0	76.1	44	..	0.58	—1.55
Allahabad	106.3	74.9	32	..	1.01	—1.20
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	104.6	72.8	55	..	0.05	—1.12
Karachi	84.8	76.0	77	..	0.20	—1.34
Ajmer	103.8	80.6	30	..	0.03	—1.31
Jalpore	103	5.79	1 30	..	0.24	—1.29
Kotah	105.8	84.8	26	..	0.08	—1.14
Mount Abu	85.0	67.2	20	..	0	—1.21
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	99.4	71.9	61	..	0	—0.50
Dwarka	85.8	77.6	84	..	0 19	—0.49
Veraval	88.6	75.0	76	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	103.1	70.9	64	..	0	—1.51
Bhavnagar Para	105.0	74.8	75	..	0.01	—0.59
Surat	105.7	76.5	45	..	0	—0.35
Ahmedabad	106.5	70.3	42	..	0	—0.40
Deesa	107.0	71.3	51	..	0	—0.52
Neemuch	102.7	77.0	36	..	0.06	—0.78
Indore	103.2	75.1	36	..	1.14	0.20
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103.9	75.5	21	..	1.07	—1.59
Saugor	102.4	76.8	20	..	1.25	—1.18
Hoshangabad	105.5	75.4	26	..	1.48	—0.27
Khandawa	105.4	73.0	26	..	0.82	—0.40
Akola	108.8	73.9	19	..	1.95	—0.12
Amroati	107.3	78.1	16	..	1.05	—1.03
Nagpur	107.4	77.1	26	..	3.46	—1.27
Chanda	109.7	79.4	37	..	0.92	—2.21
Raipur	106.7	82 2	41	..	1.25	—1.28
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91	2.73.0	77	..	0.13	—0.46
Ratnagiri	87.9	77.9	74	..	0.61	0.06
Mormugao	92.3	79 7	76	..	0.94	—0.25
Karwar	99	5.80.7	85	..	1.11	—0.87
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.4	76 1	26	..	0.16	—0.73
Ahmednagar	101.4	73 7	25	..	8.40	1.87
Poona	103	6.72.3	45	..	0.89	1.09
Sholapur	105.3	78.6	20	..	0.32	—0.53
Bijapur	103	4.76.1	42	..	0.58	—1.13
Belgaum	97	1.67.9	77	..	2.42	—0.45
Ahmedabad	102.8	83.0	24	..	2.04	0.52
Nizamabad (Indur)						
Hyderabad	103	2.77 2	75	..	1.74	—0 92
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.8	79.0	70	..	8.33	4.67
Calicut	91.4	75.6	66	0.38	12.53	5.72
Cochin	92.5	73.9	73	0.30	12.08	—1.00
Colombo	80.0	74.0	89	..	36.50	4 94
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.4	77.1	71	..	20.76	13.89
Bellary	105.3	76.9	..	..	7.73	5.08
Cuddapah	107.4	81.7	53	..	9.48	4.59
Madras	92.7	75.0	76	..	21.24	0.63
Bangalore	96.1	70.8	70	..	3.96	—0.65
Coimbatore	100.2	73.1	81	..	6.76	0.51
Trichinopoly	102.5	70.2	63	..	12.87	3.41
Negapatam	92.6	79.6	76	..	24.32	—5.39

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.
Fri.	14	m 8	46	24 5	14	m 2	49	13 4
		9	8a	25 10		2	36a	19 0
Sat.	15	m 9	33	25 8	15	m 3	22	18 2
		9	44a	26 6		3	22a	18 5
Sun.	16	m 10	15	26 10	16	m 3	54	17 1
		10	18a	27 2		4	5a	17 11
Mon.	17	m 10	54	27 11	17	m 4	26	15 11
		10	52a	27 7		4	46a	17 7
Tues.	18	m 11	36	28 9	18	m 4	59	14 11
		11	28a	27 10		5	26a	17 5
Wed.	19	0	17a	20 3	19	m 5	34	14 2
						6	6a	17 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 14 (Friday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 6h. 56m.
,, 15 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 6h. 56m.
,, 16 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 6h. 56m.
,, 17 Monday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 6h. 56m.
,, 18 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 6h. 57m.
,, 19 (Wednesday)	,, 6h 19m.	,, 6h. 57m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 2nd, 9h 51-2m.,p.m. In Apogee, 9th, 7-2h, p.m.; First Quarter, 10th, 8h. 5-7m. p.m.; Full Moon, 18th, 10h, 37-5m. a.m.; In Perigee 21st 5-1h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 25th, 4h. 8-3m.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, April 13.)

Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., on relief, to be on special duty as Recruiting Collector for the Indian Army in the Deccan and Konkan.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Khairpur, vice Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., on deputation.

Mr. A. E. Cumming to be First Assistant to the Resident, Baroda.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., to be on special duty for two months.

Major P. N. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, Kirkee, is granted privilege leave for thirty days with effect from the 17th April, 1916, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Vajeram Manibhai Mehta to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad vice Mr. Mohanrai Dolatrai proceeding on leave.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., to act as Sindhi Translator to Government vice Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S.

Mr. C. Pegge, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Surat, in addition to his own duties, from the 5th to 26th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar, LL.B., Assistant Secretary to Government, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 25th April, 1916, with permission to prefix the Easter holidays.

Mr. Jagannath Ravji Dhurandhar, LL.B., will act as Assistant Secretary during Mr. Kharkar's absence on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., to be on special duty for two months for the purpose of completing the revision of the rules under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, and of certain manuals pertaining to the Revenue Department.

Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., to act as Collector of East Khandesh, during the absence on leave of Mr. O. Rothfeld, I.C.S.

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Thana, in addition to his special duty, during the absence of Mr. Cowan, I.C.S.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Sukkur vice Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., on deputation.

Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S., to act as Settlement Commissioner, Director of Land Records, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on deputation of Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S.

The services of Rev. R. E. Lee, probationary Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Mr. Krishnaji Ganesh Joshi, Acting Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 25th instant, with permission to prefix Easter holidays to it.

Mr. Krishnalal Surajram Vakil to act as Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. Bhau Janardhan Bhide to act as Head Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

Lieutenant W. H. Murray, Punjab Volunteer Rifles (supernumerary list), is transferred to the active list of the Poona Volunteer Rifles in the same rank with effect from the 1st January, 1916.

Mr. R. D. Dalal, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

Messrs. D. A. Turkhud and S. N. Gore to officiate as Assistant Directors, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, with effect from 1st January, 1916.

Bombay Light Horse.—John Walter Hughes to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 6th March, 1916.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Second Lieutenant Clive Noble Rich is borne supernumerary to the establishment of the Corps with effect from the 6th April, 1916.

Captain Percy Eccles has been transferred from the Madras Artillery Volunteers to the Bombay Volunter Rifles in the same rank with effect from 1st April, 1916.

Captain Nigel Fairholt Paton has been transferred from the Calcutta Scottish Volunteers to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles in the same rank with effect from 1st April, 1916.

Pending the arrival of Mr. V. V. Griffiths, Executive Engineer, from the leave, Mr. R. T. Harrison, Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, is appointed to hold charge of the Indus Right Bank Division in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. Bengalore Krishnarav, L.C.E., Superintending Engineer, proceeding on combined leave.

Mr. Pothan Joseph, LL.B., Mr. Manekshah Limjibhai Khergamvala and Mr. Vaman Keshavji Mankar, LL.B., are admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., is placed on special duty in the Department of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the 1st April, 1916, to the date on which he takes over charge as Officiating Under-Secretary in that Department.

MURDER OF POSTAL PEON.

FOUR YOUNG MEN ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, April 13.

The police have succeeded this morning in arresting four young men, Paresh Baral, and three others in connection with the murder of the post peon Badri Prasad.

Baral has confessed that he with others committed the crime. He has also said that the post peon was not murdered on Saturday, but on Sunday, the day following his disappearance. He did not give any information regarding the missing head and trunk of the murdered man.

The other three have denied having taken any part in the deed. They told the police that they knew Baral and used to row with him in the Ganges in the evenings.

None of the arrested men are residents of Benares. Baral came here a month ago as an agent of some merchant from Calcutta. The city kotwal and Inspector Taki are investigating the case.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

A complete lies of co-operative societies in the Bombay Presidency registered under the Co-operative Societies Act (II of 1912) up to March 31st, 1916, is published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette." All societies which have been cancelled or dissolved have been excluded from the list. These societies are subject to an annual audit by an officer on the Registrar's staff, who on the conclusion of his work classifies the society as "A" very good, "B" fair, "C" poor, or "D" bad. These societies are authorised to receive deposits or loans from the public, and as a guide to investors the classification letters are published opposite each society.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL.

BON VOYAGE TO THE PRINCIPAL.

The teachers and pupils of the Wilson High School met yesterday in the school-hall to wish a *bon voyage* to Principal Rev. J. R. Cuthbert and Mrs. Cuthbert who are going on a year's furlough to Scotland. The school-hall at all times sanctified by the presence of the late distinguished principals among whom savants and veteran educationists no less than Dr. Wilson, Dr. Mackichan, Rev. Stothart, Rev. MacNicol and others are to be counted, was tastefully decorated with flags and buntings for the occasion. The portrait of the Rev. MacOmish, the predecessor of the present Principal, to whose able principalship the school owes no little, was unveiled.

The proceedings began with a solo sang by Master Gargnaik. All the boy-scouts who were present and who were in charge of the management of the meeting wore badges distributed by Mrs. Cuthbert. The chief scout Master Chitale made a short speech giving an account of the scout-system introduced into the school. He went to Belgaum last October and studied it there. Mr. Miller, the Educational Inspector, has started the scout system in Belgaum and the adoption of which has been strongly recommended in a recent resolution. He has adopted Baden Powell's system for India and which has many merits. Mr. Miller during his last visit to this school was glad to notice that the scouts have begun gardening under the able direction of assistant scout master Mr. Keskar, Mr. DeCruz of the Bombay Municipality kindly helped to lay out the garden which consists of thirty-two beds of flowers and vegetables divided among sixty-four boy-scouts. He has been pleased to offer his helping hand now and then.

First-Aid lectures are given under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association. A beginning has been made in the teaching of songs, hymns and Indian and English notation. Next term signalling is also to be added to the subjects to be studied by the scouts.

Several teachers and pupils made speeches in which they referred to Principal Cuthbert's labor of love in their midst. They dwelt upon the paternal interest that he took in their spiritual, moral and intellectual well-being and upon his amiability and perfect Christian gentlemanly qualities which have greatly endeared him to them all alike and made them feel that the school was their home in which they were all brothers working under him in the common cause of uplifting and enlightening the younger generation. He has shown marked keenness, enthusiasm and progressive methods and new branches of study to make the school-routine as interesting and pleasant as possible and has infused his spirit among them all. He has both by precept and practice commended his Master. They wished that they might enjoy the well-earned furlough and that Providence might preserve them both from the perils that lurk in the air above, on the sea and underneath the sea and that they might return braced up in the invigorating climate of the homeland.

The junior boy-scouts' garlanded Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert. The school choir sang the well-known parting hymn "God be with you till we meet again," the whole school joining in the chorus.

Principal Cuthbert then responded very feelingly and said that he was glad to find that he was so loyally and heartily helped by the staff and the boys in his hard and strenuous work which was lightened by their willing and active co-operation. He commended the *esprit de corps*, the spirit of self-reliance and self-help that is developing among the boys of the school. He added that he could not but very frequently remember them when he was away and hoped to be back to resume his work after a year.

The "special schoolsong" and the National Anthem were sung by the choir and the whole school. Cheers for the King-Emperor and Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert concluded the proceedings.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN WOMEN GRADUATES.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—

By a Resolution dated the 10th July, 1913, the Government of India instituted an annual State scholarship of £200, payable from Imperial revenues, and tenable in the United Kingdom or with special sanction in foreign countries, by a domiciled European or Anglo-Indian girl or woman for educational or medical training. The scholarship is tenable for a period of three years in the first instance, with the possibility of extension, in special circumstances, and, in particular, in the case of medical students, to four or five years.

The Secretary of State has now sanctioned the institution from Imperial revenues of an annual State scholarship of £200, tenable in the United Kingdom or in foreign countries by Indian women graduates, principally for the study of medicine, but occasionally for other educational courses. The first scholarship will be awarded in 1916.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th April 1916.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Garden Party to the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, University Gardens, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Millowners' Association, Annual General Meeting, Graham's Buildings, 4-15 p.m.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Annual Prize Distribution and Dance, Skating Rink, 9.15 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre:—"Carmen" 9-30 p.m.
H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon leave Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m.
Mails for Muscat, Henjam, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Chabar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Bundar Abbas, Mohammerah, and Basra, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 15.

Society for Promotion of Education among Masses, 27th annual meeting, Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 5 p.m. (B. T.).
Excelsior Theatre "La Traviata" at 4-30 "Carmen" at 9-30.

SUNDAY, April 16.

P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind leaves Bombay.
Excelsior Theatre: "Barber of Seville," 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY, April 17.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, Special Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. Cinema and 9-30 p.m. Italian Opera season.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10 30 p.m.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M. S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M. S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

DHABHAR.—Dorabji Nusserwanji Dhabhar, father of Dinshawji Dorabji Dhabhar. Aged 69. Trinity Street, Dhobi Talao. On Tuesday, the 11th instant.

SAKHIDAS.—Pirojshaw Eduljee Navroji Sakhidas, son of Eduljee Navroji Sakhidas and father of Hormusji and Eduljee Sakhidas. Aged 71. Tram Terminus, Grant Road. On Wednesday, the 12th instant.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Major G. E. Wathen, O.I.E., commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, April 13.

338. Range.—The Rifle range at Poona will be open for class firing for the season 1916-17 at 7.30 a.m., daily from 16th April 1916. Members wishing to fire should notify the Sergt.-Major two days before hand.

339. Band.—Members of the Corps desirous of joining the Bugle ban should apply to the Adjutant as early as possible. Non-Vols. wishing to join may be enrolled specially as buglers and should apply in person to Sergt. Bugler W. Bond 13 Khan Road, Poona.

40. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m., until further notice.

Members wishing to join this class should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

(Sd.). A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding. April 14.

96. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "B" Co. during week ending 15th April.

97. Tailor.—The Master Tailor will attend at Head-Quarters from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays. All members requiring uniform should attend at the above hours for measurement of fitting.

98. Quartermaster's Stores.—Quartermaster's Stores will be open for issue of clothin, etc., on Tuesdays and Thursdays only from 6 to 8 p.m.

100. Musketry.—The range is allotted to Officers on Sundays, 16th and 30th April. All Officers are requested to complete their musketry on these dates.

(Signed) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

The Corps Annual Prize Distribution and Dance will be held in the Elysium Skating Rink at 9-15 p.m. to-day, Friday, April 14th. Members of the Bombay Voluntary Rifles will be admitted free, and will be entitled to receive free one invitation for a friend, further invitations can only be obtained on payment on Re. 1 each. Applications for invitations should be made to the Sergt.-Major at Head-Quarters.

Dress: Officers.—Mess Dress, White.
N. C. Officers and Volunteers.—Mess Dress, Uniform with caps or mufti (evening dress).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Order by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding. April 13.

No. 123—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing 10th April, 1916:—

Orderly Officer 2nd-Lieutenant H. G. Weber.
Next for duty Lieutenant F. W. Wilson.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.

No. 127—Parades.

Friday 14th instant, at Colaba 7 a.m., P. F. and D. R. F. Specialist Examination.
Saturday 15th instant, at Colaba, 7 a.m., P. F. and D. R. F. Specialist Examination.

No. 129—Enrolments.

No. 1748 Gunner P. A. Parish having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from 25-3-16 and posted to "C" sub-section, No. 2 Company.

No. 1682 Gunner J. P. Wilkins having rejoined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from 1-4-16 and posted to "A" sub-section, No. 2 Company.

No. 130—Boards.

In accordance with para 837 (a) A. R. I. Vol. II. a Board of Officers composed as under will assemble at such time and place on the 1st proximo as the President may direct for the purpose of auditing the magazine account of the Corps.

President:—Captain P. R. Retallack.
Members:—2nd-Lieutenants W. H. Gartland and H. G. Weber.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 o'clock:—

March—Nibelungen ..... Wagner.
Overture—Masaniello ..... Auber.
Valse—Beautiful Danube ..... Strauss.
Selection—The Piratee of Penzance...Sullivan.
Serenata—Der Engel Lied ..... Braga.
Selection from the Revue—Push and Go ... . Darewski.
Two Step—Puppchen ..... Gilbert.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams to and from, the Argentine republic, Paraguay, Chilli, Bolwia and Peru, may now be written in the Rubber Edition of Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Mandela with the outward Mails of the 31st ultimo passed Suez at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

OPEN VERDICT ON DEATH OF A PATHAN.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of a Pathan who was found on the railway lines at Falkland Bridge, with the head severed from the trunk. An open verdict was recorded.

PERSONS ENTITLED TO PRIVATE ENTREE.

In the list of persons entitled to the Private Entree at Government House and at the Governor's Levees, published in the "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary," dated 26th November 1912, the following addition is sanctioned:—Under Officials.—The Health Officer of the Port of Bombay (if not below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel); under non-officials, etc.,—the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, and the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

JUMPED OVERBOARD.

Captain A. T. Anderson, of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua, which arrived here from Africa, reported yesterday that soon after the ship left the port of Beira on the 27th ultimo, he was informed that Sukia Mangal, an immigrant, was missing from the ship. The captain made a search for the man but he could not be found anywhere. The man was last seen at about 8 p.m. on the 26th. It was surmised that he committed suicide by jumping overboard.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 8th instant, occurred as follows:—

Bombay City 148; Broach District 3; Surat Town and Port 10; Other places in Surat District 3; Kurla Port 5; Other places in Thana District 8; Nasik District 15; Satara District 2; Ahmednagar District 51; Poona Town 6; Other places in Poona District 13; Sholapur Town 2; Other places in Sholapur District 69; Kolaba District 4; Vengurla Port 1; Belgaum District 67; Hubli Town 2; Other places in Dharwar District 22; Bijapur District 20; Karachi Town and Port 1; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 41; Sawur State 5; Satara Agency 6; Akalkote State 3; Surat Agency 2; Total 509.

THE MAILS OF S. S. SUSSEX.

The cross-Channel steamer Sussex which was torpedoed on the 24th ultimo between Folkestone and Dieppe, had on board a number of the Indian mails. Some part of the mails recovered from the Sussex was brought by the s. s. Karmala from Marseilles which transhipped the same on the s. s. Salsette at Aden which arrived here yesterday morning. From inquiries made at the General Post Office, it was elicited that a portion of the London district mails and a greater portion of the Provincial town mails have been lost. The exact number of the mail bags could not be ascertained as the document advising the number of bags was lost in the Sussex. It appears from the mails received that the letter and registered mails suffered a good deal as the number of the bags received was much smaller than usual.

The contents of some of the bags were damaged by water and the Postal authorities are trying their best to make good the damage, by exposing to the sun and drying the same.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers who arrived by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Salsette yesterday:—

Mr C D Baker, Miss C Sawyers, Mrs Macfarlane and child, Comdr H G Sherbrooke, Mrs Tannyane, Miss A Withers, Mrs L Mason, Miss and 2 children, Mr A Dennis, Mr A J Lovett, Mr C H Stacey, Lt W O Parry, Lt G Bergwite, Mr A Linguist, Mr A Lachenal, Capt S B Orton, Mr C H S Saunders, 2nd-Lt C Donovan, Capt H J Cursetjee, Capt J H Gibbons, Lt W W Pearson, Lt-Col R A Firth, Capt G H Pulleyn, Mr P L Barker, Mr T A Magnus, Col L Shakespear, 2nd-Lt A C Percy, 2nd-Lt N W G O Foole, Lt J H Rodwell, Mr S G A B Moens, Mr L Collins, Mr F L Brittain, Mr R F Newton, Mr G S Reed, Mrs G S Benson, Mr H G Holmes, Mr M M Shah and servant, Mr H Fewster, Mrs Norbury, Mr and Mrs Khrisna and infant, Mrs Stagg, Mrs Savers, Lt Greenway, and native servant, Mr Bomanjee Sorabji, Mr Khrishna's native servant, Mr Sorabji's native servant, Abdul Kader, Mohomed Khan, Hossein Mahomed, Jaffer Ismail and Alli Mahomed.

FOOD ADULTERATION

NECESSITY OF IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

The question of dealing with the adulteration of food and drugs in India is now before the Government of India. The main question has hitherto been whether the legislation to be introduced should be Imperial or Provincial, different conditions obtaining in various provinces pointing to the desirability of the latter course. An Imperial Act, however, will probably be necessary to deal with imported articles.

RETIRING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S TRIBUTE.

SIX STRENUOUS YEARS' WORK

The meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation on Wednesday was the last of Mr. Cadell's Commissionership, and the Committee took the opportunity of paying a warm tribute to the departing Municipal Commissioner's work during the past six years. Mr. Barodawalla, Chairman, said that in Municipal matters Mr. Cadell "throughout showed unflagging zeal, untiring industry, conspicuous ability, stern impartiality and great foresight." As a citizen "it has fallen to no Municipal Commissioner (so far as the speaker was aware) to identify himself so thoroughly and so conspicuously with civic movements not strictly municipal as it has to Mr. Cadell's lot. A willing worker as he is in connection with all public meetings and functions his advice and assistance were eagerly sought for and were equally eagerly bestowed by him. . . . Indeed if we feel proud of him to-day as one of the most successful Municipal Commissioners we are equally proud to claim him as one of the most patriotic and devoted citizens of Bombay."

THE CHAIRMAN'S APPRECIATION.

The Chairman said:—This being the last meeting at which our esteemed Commissioner sits with us, I am sure you will desire to give expression to the very high value we attach to the work of Mr. Cadell and to place on record this Committee's appreciation of all that he has done during his eventful Commissionership. The late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta often used to remark that our City was greatly indebted to Government for lending to the Corporation the services of some of its most eminent officers. When Mr. Cadell was appointed Municipal Commissioner six years ago, such was his reputation for remarkable talents, fearless independence and voracious appetite for work that we knew we had secured one more such eminent officer. We knew that in his hands the reins of office would be quite safe, we had not the least doubt that he would infuse in all the departments his wonderful energy for work and that his name was enough to strike terror in the hearts of the callous and corrupt alike, and we looked forward with the utmost confidence to an era of efficiency and progress. Mr. Cadell has now held the office of Commissioner for nearly six years and he leaves us to assume the higher office to which he is called and, sorry, as we are to part with him, it gives us great pleasure to feel at this hour of stock-taking all the higher expectations raised by Mr. Cadell's appointment as Commissioner have been amply realized.

MR. CADELL'S WORKS.

These six years have been years of strenuous work for Mr. Cadell. Even under normal times the office of Municipal Commissioner is exacting enough. In Mr. Cadell's case the duties have been far more exacting than ever before, and I have often seen Mr. Cadell out on duty very early in the morning and working in his office till late in the evening. During the tenure of his office such gigantic works as the duplication of the Tansa water supply and the Deep-sea Outfall were undertaken and the former carried to completion. Various arrangements concerning the Royal Visit had to be carried out, several questions concerning the construction of long-deferred over-bridges had to be settled and numerous issues and schemes concerning the development of the City, the improvement of communications, the construction of new roads and the improvement of the northern portion of the island had to be reported upon and dealt with. Important measures for the improvement of conservancy such as the installation of incinerators and questions of public health such as the treatment of tuberculosis, and the establishment of the King Edward Memorial Hospital also engrossed his attention.

STERLING SERVICES.

I do not propose to review the work of Mr. Cadell. Ample justice will, we know, be done at next Thursday's meeting of the Corporation to all the measures inaugurated and carried out during his regime. I shall only add that our relations with the Commissioner have been throughout most cordial and he has always worked most harmoniously and hand in hand with the Committee. No doubt, when so many diverse questions have to be dealt with and so many interests to be consulted, differences of opinion will arise, but, howsoever much some of the members of the Committee and the Corporation may have differed from Mr. Cadell at times. I am sure there is none to-day who will not join us in bearing testimony to the sterling services rendered by him to the City with a whole-hearted devotion to duty. A good deal of thankless work has to be done by our Commissioner. The campaign against malaria is an instance in point. The Act required the Commissioner to take certain action in this respect and the Corporation laid down a policy in regard to it. This however, provoked opposition in certain quarters and Mr. Cadell's action was strongly criticised, but we to whom all the disputes concerning this question came up for final sanction, know very well with what tact, what leniency, what sympathy Mr. Cadell has dealt with the bulk of these cases. If he has been strict in regard to a few cases circumstances must have necessitated such strictness.

SERVICE AS A CITIZEN.

I shall now add a word more. Not merely as Municipal Commissioner, but also as a citizen Mr. Cadell has not spared himself in the service of the city. Indeed, so far as I am aware, it has fallen to no Municipal Commissioner to identify himself so thoroughly and so conspicuously with civic movements not strictly municipal as it has to Mr. Cadell's lot. A willing worker as he is in connection with all public meetings and functions his advice and assistance were eagerly sought for and were equally eagerly bestowed by him. There has not been a public meeting on the Committee of which he has not done valuable work. When their Majesties honoured this country by their visit, it was Mr. Cadell who was requested to take the very onerous and responsible work of General Secretary to the Royal Reception Committee. When the war broke out, Mr. Cadell, in addition to the work which devolved on him as Lt.-Colonel Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifles, rendered most zealous services to the War Relief Fund and worked as Chairman of the Hospital Committee. When the citizens of Bombay formed the Food Prices Committee, it was again Mr. Cadell who was requested to accept the office of Chairman of that Committee. These are but a few of the services rendered by Mr. Cadell as a citizen and indeed if we feel proud of him to-day as one of the most successful Municipal Commissioners we are equally proud to claim him as one of the most patriotic and devoted citizens of Bombay.

I shall now call upon Sir Sassoon David to move a proposition embodying our sentiments in parting with so distinguished an officer.

"HIGH APPRECIATION."

Sir Sassoon David then proposed and Mr. A. H. Whyte seconded the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

"That the Standing Committee desire to place on record their high appreciation of the great and valuable services rendered by Mr. P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., I. C. S., to the Municipality and the City during an eventful Commissionership of nearly six years and of the perfectly harmonious and cordial manner in which he has co-operated with the Committee during the period. Mr. Cadell's great administrative abilities, his exemplary devotion to duty and energy for work his firm grasp of the varied and difficult problems connected with the municipal government of the city, coupled with great foresight and zeal for promoting the advancement of the city and the welfare of his citizens, have been of the greatest value to the Corporation and the Standing Committee in dealing with questions of exceptional magnitude and complexity. In according Mr. Cadell their sincere thanks for such eminent services, the Committee offer to him their congratulations on the higher office conferred on him by Government and wish him all success in his future career."

Mr. Cadell, in reply, referred in terms of gratitude to the kind and appreciatory words spoken of him. They were exaggerated—unintentionally so—he knew but he appreciated the kindness of spirit which prompted them. Their Chairman has referred to the speaker's work in kind language and the obvious criticism seemed to be that he had too many irons in the fire. As to what little he had achieved, it was only made possible by the valuable assistance he had received by others. The Standing Committee had always come to him with its support. Mr. Cadell paid a warm tribute, in closing, to the Municipal Secretary, the value of whose services none but a Municipal Commissioner could fully appreciate.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding.

At the outset the President informed the Councillors that two letters had been received by him, one from the Secretary to Bombay Government intimating that the Government had been pleased to appoint Mr. S. M. Edwardes as Municipal Commissioner in place of Mr. P. R. Cadell, and the other from the Private Secretary to Lord Chelmsford, conveying his Excellency's sincere thanks to the Corporation for the beautiful casket presented to him along with the Municipal address, which his Excellency said would for ever enshrine the pleasant memories of the day of his first landing in India as its Viceroy.

After the disposal of some items of business of minor importance, the following resolution was moved by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna:—

"That in parting with Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Corporation once more desire to place on record their high appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by him to the City in his capacity as Municipal Commissioner during the past six years of the conspicuous ability he has displayed in dealing with all the varied and different questions connected with the Municipal administration of the City and of the great zeal, promptitude and efficiency with which he has initiated, elaborated and carried out very important measures for the development of the City and for the improvement of its sanitation.

"That a copy of this Resolution be communicated to Mr. Cadell with the thanks of the Corporation for his valuable services and with their best wishes for his success in his future career."

In moving the resolution Sir Bhalchandra said:—Mr. Cadell has been our Municipal Commissioner for the last six years. During this time he has done good work. I do not wish to weary you with a lengthy list of the measures he has taken with a view to improve this city, but I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without mentioning some of the most important measures. He has submitted to the Corporation several able reports regarding the various over-bridges, improvement of the Arthur Road Hospital, the preparation of the plans and estimates of the King Edward Memorial Hospital, the management of vagrant lepers.

DUPLICATION OF TANSA MAIN.

But the chief measures of very great importance to the permanent welfare of the city are the "deep sea outfall" at Worli and the duplication of the Tansa Main. The "deep sea outfall" will be completed in a few months and it is hoped that it will be a permanent improvement in the way of removing the nuisance connected with the outfall. It will improve the Worli locality for the extension of the city in that direction. The duplication of Tansa Main is the most important measure of his regime and the credit of its early completion is mainly due to the energy, zeal and firmness which Mr. Cadell has displayed, with the laying of the new mains and the removal of the old ones in the different parts of the city. This measure will confer a lasting boon on the city and will remove the crying and long-felt want of the inhabitants of Bombay. The Tansa works were completed during the time of Mr. Acworth, but they were commenced during the time of his predecessor Sir Charles Ollivant, whereas the duplication of the Tansa Main, which was under consideration for some years was commenced and completed during the times of Mr. Cadell.

INDEPENDENCE OF CHARACTER.

There is a feeling among certain sections in the different communities of Bombay that Mr. Cadell has shown at times great independence of character which in their judgment bordered on obstinacy. I think otherwise. He has always performed his duties towards the city with a singleness of purpose and has administered its affairs with an iron hand, not covered with velvet gloves, hence the want of softness, tempered by mercy, which is felt by many. For instance his attitude towards the rate-payers in regard to the malarial measures and the closing of wells. This attitude is regarded as stern and uncompromising. But I believe it was firm on purpose with a view to protect the inhabitants of this great city, and the results of the malarial campaign will amply testify to this view.

GIVEN HIS BEST.

The late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta very often said in this hall that the Government of Bombay spared their best civilians for the posts of Municipal Commissioners, and I fully shared this view. During the last 27 years that I have been a member of this Corporation I have seen a succession of several able civilians filling the post of the Municipal Commissioner. All have worked very zealously and with a singleness of purpose, which has made Bombay what it is now. And I may without any hesitation say that Mr. Cadell has filled the post with ability and has done his best in the discharge of his duties. In fact he has given all his best to this great city. In conclusion, I take this opportunity on behalf of this Corporation to congratulate Mr. Cadell on his promotion as Chief Secretary to Government. Mr. Cadell will, no doubt, in course of time be promoted to a seat in the Executive Council of his Excellency the Governor or of the Governor-General. Although Mr. Cadell is severing his connection with the Corporation, still many questions of importance affecting the interests of the city will be placed before him for consideration, both as Chief Secretary to Government and when promoted to the Executive Council. I trust he will continue to take the same keen interest as he has done as Municipal Commissioner and bearing in mind the position it has attained in the estimation of the Government and the public will give his full hearted support for the maintenance of its status and its well being.

CORDIAL RELATIONS ESSENTIAL.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in seconding the resolution said he wished to associate himself with his fellow Corporators in putting on the municipal records their high appreciation of the conspicuous ability and indefatigable energy displayed by Mr. Cadell as Commissioner. In speaking of successful administration it was necessary to remember that success in administration largely depended upon the cordial relations subsisting between the Commissioner and the Corporation. That such relations existed in the case of Mr. Cadell none of them could deny. In spite of the enormous duties of the post members of the Civil Service had never hesitated to accept the offer of Municipal Commissionership. It was worthy of being coveted. It afforded free scope of the display of real abilities and for co-operating with the representatives of the city in the promotion of the city's interests. Another thing to remember in connection with the post was that it put to a severe test the occupant's abilities. The eyes of Government and the public were drawn to the way he administered. So, at the end of his career, a Commissioner like Mr. Cadell, had the right to know if his services were appreciated. All would recognise with him that Mr. Cadell had conducted the administration during the last six years with great success.

Mr. P. C. Sethna, in supporting the resolution said that he wished to speak on behalf of the officials of the Corporation,—officials like the President, and the Standing Committee. They would all agree with him in thinking that Mr. Cadell had shown himself to be very helpful, very broadminded and always ready to receive suggestions from them. He came to them with a high reputation, of having done his work remarkably well. He had not only maintained that reputation but had enhanced it. Mr. Cadell had performed his duties as Commissioner with untiring industry and singleness of purpose. They were all sorry to part with him, but for his own sake they were glad. Mr. Sethna hoped Mr. Cadell would rise to the topmost rung of the ladder open to him and fill the post with distinction.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Mr. N. V. Mandlik and Mr. A. M. Tod all wished to associate themselves with the previous speakers in their appreciation of Mr. Cadell's services. Mr. Mandlik, speaking as member and ex-Chairman of the Standing Committee, said that the stamp of Mr. Cadell's strongmindedness and energy was evident in every item of business that passed his hands.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan said that the previous night, when he spoke to Mr. Cadell about his new appointment, the latter told him that he was reconciled to the appointment because his connection with Bombay would not cease by it.

Dr. M. C. Javle, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir and Dr. Battliwala also spoke in support of the resolution.

MR. WACHA'S TRIBUTE.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that it went without saying that Mr. Cadell was one of the most able Commissioners they had. He was hard-working and singleminded in a degree. One thing that impressed the speaker about Mr. Cadell was that Mr. Cadell was a great driving force, which made itself felt in several directions. There was no laissez faire policy in his case. The late Mr. Acworth, their former Commissioner, was also such a driving force. Secondly, Mr. Cadell had a great grasp of all important questions, simple or complex. He was a great debater,—again, like Mr. Acworth. No doubt Mr. Cadell was a hard customer, like a typical Scotchman. Mr. Wacha admired his courage of conviction and firmness of grasp of facts. No Municipal Commissioner had worked so hard and tried to hear all points. There were three Municipal Commissioners before Mr. Cadell who rose to be Executive Council members, namely, the late Sir Charles Olivant, the late Mr. Harvey and Mr. W. D. Sheppard. In the case of Mr. Cadell, he was going to a post of great responsibility. Mr. Wacha felt sure that wherever Mr. Cadell went he would do his best for the Corporation.

Dr. B. D. Master, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia and Mr. C. V. Mehta all spoke in support of the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

MR. CADELL'S REPLY.

Mr. Cadell in replying to the speeches made, took the opportunity of testifying to the excellence of the municipal staff, who were conscientious and able. Mr. Cadell then referred to the problem of roadways, setbacks and the sanitary requirements of the town. As regards housing Mr. Cadell said he would ask the Corporators not to be too careful in touching the "vested interests." In conclusion, Mr. Cadell said he departed from them with genuine regret, but he assured them that the interests of the city would be always dear to him.

The Corporation adjourned shortly afterwards.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

GRANT MEDICALS (5) BEAT POONA UNITED (0).

These two teams played off their tie in the second round of the above tournament on the Oval on Thursday, when a very one-sided game resulted in a decisive victory for the Grant Medicals by five goals without response. The visitors from Poona though pretty fast and hard-working were simply outclassed by the Medical forwards who scored no less than five times in the initial period. The Poona men were a stiff lot evidently not accustomed to the trickly, dribbling and short passing game of the Medical forwards which nonplussed there defence. They played a game of hard hits and long aimless wing to wing passes which proved absolutely ineffective. After being down to the extent of five goals in the initial half, they defended for all they were worth for the remaining period with the result that the Medicals could no further increase their lead in the following thirty minutes. Easden, Wadia and Rane had all splendid chances, but they finished badly and the game thus resulted in a victory for the Grant Medicals as stated. Easden scored the first, fourth and fifth goals; Rane the second and Briganza the third.

The teams were:—

Grant Medicals.—Backhirst, Arkley and Hildreth; Prescott, Sweeney and Fernandez; Briganza, Wadia, Easden, Rane and Fennel.

Poona United. Gindill; Aritigin and Dubois; Mordici, Perry and Remos; Handley, Randell, White, Stone and Gardiner.

Referee.—Messrs. Ward and Moir.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

OVAL.

Lusitanians v. Customs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GROUND.

Rangers v. Cathedral Old Boys (Replay).

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of matches palyed yesterday:—

H. F. Weir beat Calvacoressi, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5.
Hampton beat Rose, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.
Graham beat Hargreaves, 6-4, 6-4.
Bruce beat Gwyther, 6-4, 7-5.
Rose and Gourd beat Adams and Fletcher, 6-4, 6-4.
R. M. Hughes and Blunt beat McKee and Brandenburg, 6-1, 6-2.
Cocke and Muntagomery beat Wright and Green, 6-0, 6-3.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The following matches will be played this evening:—

(1) Bunbury v. Capt. Kirkwood
(2) Anstey v. Rose.
(3) Crawford and Trevor Robinson, v. England and Sharpe.
(4) Montgomery, v. Sherwood.
(5) Cox, v. Crichton.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

CRICKET FIXTURES, 1916.

Saturday, June 17th, John Bright C. Clubs; Sunday, June 18th, Dr. Pavri's XI vs. Dr. Kanga's XI; Saturday, Jun 24th, Persians Club; Sunday, June 25th, Young Zoroastrian C. C.; Saturday, July 1st, Times of India C. C.; Sunday, July 2nd, Friends Union C. C.; Saturday, July 8th, Municipal C. C.; Sunday, July 9th, Baronet Cricket Club; Saturday, July 15th, St. Xavier's College Gymkhana; Sunday, July 16th, Islam Gymkhana; Saturday, July 22nd, Bombay Gymkhana; Sunday, July 23rd, Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club; Saturday, July 29th, Bombay Young Cricketers; Sunday, July 30th, Hindoo Gymkhana; Tuesday, August 1st, G. I. P. Ry. C. C. (half day); Saturday, August 5th, Wilson College Gymkhana; Sunday, August 6th, Gowd Saraswat C. C.; Saturday, August 12th, Elphinstone College Gymkhana; Sunday, August 13th, Islam Gymkhana (Return); Saturday, August 19th, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Cricket Club; Monday, August 21st, Poona Hindoo Gymkhana; Saturday, August 26th, Hindoo Gymkhana (Return); Sunday, August 27th, Colt's Match; Friday, September 1st, Bombay Gymkhana (Return, Half-day Match only); Saturday, September 2nd, Grant Medical College Gymkhana; Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 11th, 12th and 13th, Parsees vs. Mahomedans; Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 14th, 15th and 16th, Europeans vs. Hindus: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 18th, 19th and 20th, the winners of the above two matches.

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2468 Ahmedabad.

NOTICE.

A MEETING OF PARSI LADIES is convened by the undersigned for MONDAY, the 17th April 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Excelsior Theatre for the purpose of expressing their indignation of the conduct of a number of Parsis who attempted to break up the meeting of the Anjuman held in the Town Hall on Sunday, the 9th April, to do honour to the memory of the late Sir P. M. Mehta, and also of giving expression to their appreciation of the courage and tactfulness of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., in carrying out the business of the meeting amidst great difficulties. It is hoped that all Parsi ladies will attend the meeting.

Bombay, 13th April, 1916.

DINBAI DINSHAW PETIT.
MEHERBAI DORABJI TATA.
SHERENE MANOCKJI CURSETJI.
AVABAI RUSTOMJI B. JEEJEEBHOY.
PUTLIBAI JEHANGIR K. KABRAJI.
HAMABAI FRAMJI PETIT.
HIRABAI RUSTOM PAOVALA.
MEHERBANU FARDUNJI TALYARKHAN.
CHANDANBAI HIRJI ADENWALA.
COOVERBAI KAVASSHAH PAOVALA.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, April 14, 1916.

CO-OPERATIVE PROGRESS.

We received recently a copy of a statement published by the Government of India showing the progress of the co-operative movement in the country as a whole during the year 1914-15. The statement consists wholly of figures, but for the benefit of those, who are not generally very much impressed by figures, a map and interesting graphs indicating the salient features of the progress are also given. A very brief explanatory Note at the commencement also explains the significance and importance of the figures. This Note might easily have been amplified into an instructive review embodying the general conclusions to be drawn from the figures, and thus the value and the utility of the statement for facility of reference would have been greatly enhanced. As it is, the reader is left entirely to himself to form his own conclusions from a medley of tables. Nevertheless those who are keenly interested in the working of the movement,—especially with regard to its comparative progress in different parts of the country,—will find very useful information and also ample food for thought in a perusal of the statement. The population map appended to the statement shows that the average society in Burma corresponds more nearly to the ideal type than any other province, being more or less compact, with neither too many nor too few members, the working capital amounting to about Rs. 200 per member, that is, just sufficient to meet the actual average annual needs. The progress in the Central Provinces seems to be top-heavy, Baroda again appears to have too many societies in proportion to the number of members, while in Bombay, though the membership is large, the number of societies is comparatively small, showing that many of the societies are propably unwieldy. In Mysore and in Behar the total working capital is too small. In Madras the membership is large but not so large as in Bombay. The Punjab shows the greatest number of societies as well as the largest number of members and total amount of working capital. The only Indian States shown on the map are Baroda and Mysore, but it may be hoped that in the future Hyderabad, Gwalior and Indore will also be included. The graphs indicating the progress of the movement from 1907 to 1915 show that capital is increasing slightly faster than membership, being now over Rs. 100 per member and that the proportion of small agricultural societies has so increased that the average membership is now less than 50 and the capital only Rs. 5,176 per society. The growth of the movement, however, has evidently been too slow as will be apparent from the following table:—

	Number of Societies.	Annual increase.
1908-09	2,008	
1909-10	3,498	1,490
1910-11	5,432	1,934
1911-12	8,177	2,745
1912-13	12,324	4,147
1913-14	15,673	3,349
1914-15	17,327	1,654

The rate of progress obviously has received a marked check during the last three years and especially during the year under report. The cause of this arrest of development is attributed to the policy recently adopted by many provincial Governments of concentrating attention more on already developed areas rather than seeing to the expansion of the movement in all parts. Some measure of cautiousness is indeed essential, but it is doubtful if, in view of the vast field still untapped by the movement, the policy of concentration does not err towards over cautiousness which is more akin to stagnation than to efficiency and healthy development.

As already indicated the total number of societies in all India rose during the year from 15,673 to 17,327, of the latter of which 397 were central, 914 non-agricultural and 16,106 agricultural societies, the agricultural societies increasing by 1,478. While the steady growth of central societies is noticeable, the progress of non-agricultural societies is too slow. Apparently no specially active efforts are taken to develop these though the considerations of the concentration of labour in villages as well as of the revival of cottage industries alike demand that such efforts should immediately be made. The set-back observable in the number of societies is also in evidence as regards the membership and the working capital. The increase in the number of members has been by 170,218, 170,690 and 80,243 respectively during the three years ending 1914-15, while the corresponding increase in the total working capital was Rs. 199 lakhs, Rs. 287 lakhs and Rs. 124 lakhs. Nevertheless, it is a very gratifying feature, as indicating the hold the movement has obtained on the people, that since the Banking crisis the amount of deposits from non-members has nearly doubled, the increase being not less than a crore of rupees. The total reserve fund of the societies has also gone up from nearly Rs. 3 to Rs. 52 lakhs in five years; besides this, the members' own capital has during the same period risen from Rs. 48 lakhs to Rs. 270 lakhs.

THE AGONY OF BELGIUM.

"There would be wholesale starvation within three or four weeks if the importation of food into Belgium were stopped." With these arresting words Mr. F. C. Walcott, a well-known American, who has been investigating, on behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation, the work of the Neutral Commission for Relief, commences his report of a recent visit to Belgium. The restrained account of the sufferings of the Belgian people which he gives cannot but move even the stoniest of hearts. For more than eighteen months the population of this heroic little kingdom have been deprived of all means of livelihood. The agonies of Belgium have indeed not gone unheard; and from England, from France and from the neutral countries food has gone to meet its needs, but all that has been done merely satisfies the irreducible minimum. And the need far outstrips the assistance given. Of the seven millions of people nearly one-half are destitute. As regards the condition of the population as a whole, Mr. Walcott states that it is difficult for any one getting three ample meals a day with plenty of fuel in the house, and living even in moderate luxury, to comprehend what it means suddenly to be reduced to existing on one meal a day. "That one meal in Belgium," Mr. Walcott proceeds,

"consists of 300 grammes of bread—which is the equivalent of three medium sized breakfast rolls or three thick slices of bread—and one half-litre—approximately one pint—of soup, made chiefly from vegetables. Of the seven millions in Belgium three millions are practically destitute, and they have to stand in line from one to three hours a day for this pittance of food. The depôts for distribution are generally only large enough to accommodate between 30 and 50 people at a time, so long queues of the hungry extend into the street for a hundred yards or more. Most of those who wait are so poor that they have no protection, in the shape of an umbrella or a thick coat, against the discomfort of stormy days.

"In the cities of Belgium I have recently seen thousands of people lined up in the snow, or rainsoaked and chilly, waiting for bread and soup. I have returned to some of the distributing stations at the end of the day and have often found many men, women and children, still standing in line, but as the doors were then closed, they were compelled to go back to their pitiful homes, cold, wet and miserable. It was not until 18 weary hours afterwards that they got the meal they missed.

Almost one-half of the population of Belgium, which has been deprived of all industry for nearly a year and a half, has been reduced to this miserable existence of daily waiting in line for a starvation ration. The misery of the children under these circumstances may better be imagined than described; nor can it be anything but melancholy to picture the mental condition of a people who have been without work for such a long period, who have daily been face to face with the possibility of starvation, and who are cut off from all communication with the outside world by the barbed wire and armed cordons of a conquering foreign army.

In this connection Mr. Walcott has done well to remove a misunderstanding which has done much to make the flow of help less free than it would have been. It is commonly believed that the merciless invader has found ways of pilfering the supplies and of appropriating to his own use what is meant for the victim of his oppression. It is, therefore, a great relief to learn, on the authority of the Neutral Commission, supported by the independent investigations of Mr. Walcott, that there is no warrant for the belief that Germany is benefitted by the supplies sent to Belgium. The fact that the enemy has proved himself capable of the violation of all laws of humanity has gone a long way in lending support to this view. But now that it has been proved on unimpeachable authority that there is no stealing of supplies by the Germans, it may be hoped that the humanitarian work undertaken by the British people in Belgium will be helped more generously than has hitherto been the case. How great is the need may best be told in Mr. Walcott's words:—

"The conclusion I have arrived at—and I went to Belgium with a perfectly open mind to report to the Rockefeller Foundation, which has no connection whatever with Mr. Hoover's organisation—is that the need is great both for food and clothing in Belgium. There would be wholesale starvation within two or three weeks if the importation of food into Belgium were stopped. The need will continue to be great many months after peace is declared. Factories have been stripped of machinery and there is complete stagnation of industry in Belgium. It will take months to rehabilitate these industries and start the wheels again. Almost any amount of money that can be donated can be immediately used to the best possible advantage of the Belgians in Belgium, and I trust that the work of the British National Committee, whose benevolent assistance has been invaluable to the Neutral Relief Commission, will not be hampered by mis-statements emanating from those who have not had the opportunity of visiting Belgium since the German occupation."

Notes of the Day

Lord Hardinge.

There have been many rumours regarding the sphere of activity which Lord Hardinge is to occupy, after his arrival in England. The chiefly accepted report for some time was that he would succeed Lord Bertie as Ambassador in Paris, a post which it was known he was anxious at one time to occupy. Now the "Manchester Guardian" says there is a widely accepted rumour in diplomatic circles that Lord Hardinge will become Foreign Secretary and Sir Edward Grey will retire. The "Guardian" adds that nothing looks more improbable but the fact the the rumour is accepted in very prominent quarters merits publicity for it. It seems to us quite probable that the rumour is true. It is certain that Lord Hardinge will have the first offer of any appointment of the first rank in the diplomatic world that may be going. But we imagine that his Lordship will first of all take a long holiday.

The Berlin Coast.

It is now generally known that the German offensive at Verdun was intended from the beginning to be the big thing. And from the first the Germans were cocksure of the success of a movement which has become such a disastrous failure. In Berlin they were boasting in February that the German armies would be in Paris on March 15th, but unfortunately the Headquarters' Staff calculations went astray. Mr. J. Reinach writing in the "Figaro" on the latter date said:—

"This is the day they (the Germans) told neutral countries they would be in Paris. They said this with all seriousness and in their own foolish way to eminent neutral diplomatists passing through their country. At Berlin in the last week of February they said to a Scandinavian: 'You are going to Paris. You had better make haste, or our army at Verdun will be there before you.' At Berne the week following a neutral diplomatist, on taking his leave, was greeted with the remark, 'We will meet again soon,—15th March at Paris,' and it was not obscure people who spoke in this manner.

Antwerp Under the Germans.

Antwerp, after its comparatively long experience of German rule, has not yet become reconciled to its fate. In many ways its experiences have been similar to those of Brussels; and the people have shown themselves restless under the new yoke—so restless, in fact, that the German authorities have found them anything but docile subjects. From a letter written recently by a lady in Antwerp to friends who, long ago, succeeded in establishing themselves somewhere on the Dutch border, we are permitted to quote passages that throw an interesting light on the state of affairs in the city. The writer asks, for instance:

Have you heard that we are plagued with the filthiest possible money, which has been given to us in exchange for our nickel coins, that have disappeared as if by enchantment? The franc and half-franc pieces, in fact, are already non-existent.

Of the interference of the invaders with the daily life of the citizens she tells us:

They have taken away all the wines that had in his cellar, a part of which had been walled-up, quite uselessly. They have taken possession of the house of Madame Joostens, have had electricity installed there, and have had fires lighted in every room—even in the stables! For the present they have contented themselves with carrying off 200,000 bottles—a mere nothing!—but they are going to annex 40,000 metres of beech-wood from the Forest of Soigne that belongs to the Chateau d'Ardenne, the old Royal domain.

Forms of Annoyance.

The cost of living in Antwerp is high, evidently, notwithstanding that it has enjoyed the blessings of German rule for so many months. The letter goes on:

—'s brother has just got back from Germany, thanks to an exchange of prisoners He says that it is impossible to live there on the rations that are provided by the Germans. People are commencing to store food here. It is all very amusing. The famous famine with which we have been threatened for so long has not given us any excitement yet; but you will be horrified to hear that butter is costing us seven francs the kilo, meat five francs, oranges eighteen centimes each, and that anybody who possess more than ten kilos of tea, coffee, or chocolate, has to "declare" it. We are forbidden to talk about the war, though no objection is raised when anybody is heard singing the praises of the Germans. M. Everaerts has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 8,000 marks because the Germans found a revolver in his wife's desk:

Other forms of annoyance include the enforcement of a kind of "curfew" regulation, of which we are told:

The Germans have decreed that all the lectures to be delivered at the club shall be censored beforehand. This, after the history of the programmes, is too much. The lecturers will keep their eloquence in their pockets until later on rather than submit to this. The French, the Russians, the Italians, and the English who are still in Antwerp now have to be in their houses by eight o'clock at night, and to leave their front doors open and make no objection if a patrol marches into the house at any time between eight p.m. and eight a.m., to make sure that they really are at home! One French lady is so exasperated by this decree that she has quite made up her mind to throw something at the first man who enters her house; but this will only get her imprisoned and the German decorated for courage in face of the enemy!

London After Berlin.

The first few days spent in England by the English women who have been living in Germany during the war months, and absorbing German views of Englands position, are naturally days of astonishing enlightenment. One woman, who was prepared to find London sunk in gloom, writes a correspondent in an English contemporary,

tells me that her first few hours in London were among the happiest she has lived. The people looked so care-free and the soldiers looked so happy and walked so confidently, instead of looking, as the German soldier now does, desperately conscious that he is up against a very big thing.

It delighted her to walk past the butchers' shops, looking at such meat as she had not seen for nearly two years. It was a year she said, since she had seen any fat, and if she asked her Berlin butcher to supply just a little fat with her mutton chops, she used to be told that "the animals hadn't got any." It shocked her to see that in her Bloomsbury hotel more bread was cut than the visitors were likely to require. She preferred the rigid care exercised in Berlin about every crumb, though it was very awkward sometimes, as when, for instance, a lady wishing to have a few friends to tea could only get a supply of bread and butter by ringing up her convenient friends and begging for any bread they could spare from their individual bread tickets. The number of taxi-cabs and motor-cars was another surprise, since Berlin, with its rubber famine, is now very short of cars.

War and Christian Names in Germany.

A representative of the "Berliner Tageblatt" set himself the interesting task of finding out how the war had influenced the Christian names of children born since war began; and this idea has led to some curious statistics. Wilhelm is quite out of fashion, and Friedrich-Wilhelm, the name of the Crown Prince, has very few admirers indeed. All the Bavarians and Wurtembergians in Berlin had called their boys either Rupprecht or Albrecht in honour of the two Princes commanding the armies at the front. One police officer had christened his son Franz Josef. The great German feats of arms are represented by a "Karl-Friedrich-Belgade Schulze," a "Wilna," a "Tannenberg," and a dozen "Warschaus" (Warsaw), even one "Longwy." "Hindenburgs" abound and so do "Zeppelins". Compounds of "sieg" (victory) have become the fashion; *e.g.*, Siegfried and Siegmund for boys and Sieglinde for girls. Lately, however, a certain reaction has set in, and several of the people consulted openly avowed their inclinations for peace, and had given their children such names as "Friedfriede" ("Friede" means "peace"), Friedmann, Friedmund, Friedenreich, Christfriede, and Ehrenfriede!

Mr. Hyndman and India.

Mr. H. M. Hyndman has sent to "Justice" a letter which apparently the "Morning Post" has declined to print. In it he takes exception to the first sentence in the "Morning Post's" leading article on the Indian Budget, in which it is asserted that "the hardiest Social-Democrat has in these latter days ceased to raise the cry of the bleeding to death of India by an alien bureaucracy." He says that he for one is as firmly convinced now as he was when he wrote in the "Nineteenth Century" of 1879 that the agricultural population of India is becoming poorer and poorer; but that he has "temporarily ceased to agitate on this very serious subject" because he considers that "at the present time, the main thing for all Englishmen to take in hand is how best to beat the Germans." He adds that he hopes that one result of victory will be to grant self-government to the peoples of India in return for their support in this terrible war.

Indian Students in England.

It is very gratifying news that, after all, the Government of India have awakened to the need of lending their support to the cause of the Indian Students in England. An Allahabad telegram states that that Government will shortly address the Secretary of State on Mr. Mallet's last report on Indian students with a view to securing greater facilities for them in British universities. We have sufficiently dealt with the disappointing character of Mr. Mallett's report. Meanwhile it is interesting to know that in mail week Mr. Ginnel called attention to one of the galling grievances of Indian students, when he asked the Secretary of State under what law young Indians, sons of parents of good repute, coming to England for study were now denied credentials for that purpose, which had hitherto been issued without question, unless the subsistence money supplied to them from home was sent through the India Office. He further asked when and for what reason this rule was adopted; and to what extent, if at all, the consent of Indian parents was obtained before the rule was put in force. Mr. Chamberlain replied that there is no such rule or practice as is suggested in the question. It is possible that the rule does not exist. But as to the practice, if the views of many Indian students were obtained it would be found that the practice is not quite so non-existent as Mr. Chamberlain's answer implies.

The Health of the City.

A satisfactory feature of the prevailing conditions of health in Bombay is the slow but steady decline noticeable in the virulence of the small-pox epidemic. The first signs of check in its career were discerned three weeks ago and it is assuring to find that the decline was kept up last week also. There were 95 attacks and 39 deaths registered from it last week as against 122 attacks and 76 deaths reported in the week previous. But, while thus, there is every reason to rejoice that we have probably seen the worst of the epidemic this year, plague, however, shows no signs of abatement yet. It registered last week 181 attacks and 142 deaths, being 39 attacks and 25 deaths more than in the previous week. It is relevant to recall that in the corresponding week of last year only 22 deaths were registered. The total mortality from all causes last week was 852, the death-rate standing at 45.23, while the total mortality of the week previous stood at 842 and the death-rate at 44.70. The mortality from other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis, including tubercle of lung, 36; other tubercular affections, 2; diseases of the respiratory system, 292; diseases of the nervous system, 41; diseases of the digestive system, 16; debility and anaemia, 56; fevers, 49. The number of live births during the week was 360, while there were also 5 premature births and 27 still-births.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR FUND.

Owing to the departure of Lady Willingdon, President of the Women's Branch, to Mahableshwar and Poona until November, a small advisory Committee has been appointed to assist the Secretaries in the administration of the Fund.

The work has now assumed such large proportions that it has been thought desirable to associate some of the principal men of the city with the general management. The Hon. Mr. Wardlaw Milne, General Knight, and Major Hepper, have most kindly consented to act on an advisory Committee and the first meeting has been held, her Excellency presiding.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE.

ENEMY FRUITLESSLY HAMMERING.

BRITAIN'S FISCAL POLICY.

LORD MONTAGU'S PLEA FOR A BOARD OF AVIATION.

Despite the use of the lowest methods, such as liquid-fire and lachrymatories, the enemy's furious assaults on the French wings have been repulsed. The continuance of the bombardment indicates the enemy's intention again to attack Deadman Hill. The French high command is confident of ultimate success at Verdun.

On the Russian front the Germans unsuccessfully attempted an offensive against the important bridgehead of Ikskulu.

The Russians continue to make progress west of Erzerum.

Lord Montagu in a speech at Birmingham, said that he had resigned from the Air Committee because the Committee was powerless to effect real reform. He has submitted a scheme to the Cabinet for the establishment of a Board of Aviation.

Mr. Asquith replying to a deputation of the self-styled "Married Men's Union" indignantly repudiated the suggestion that the Government had broken its pledges. He depreciated the Union's deplorable movement.

In the House of Lords, Lords Courtney and Bryce expressed the hope that nothing would be done at the Paris Economic Conference, which would affect the absolute freedom of Great Britain to determine their own fiscal policy. Lord Crewe agreed with Lord Bryce, that it would be unwise for the future commercial policy to be framed upon a frantic system of revenge.

The Dutch Shipping Council, as the result of expert investigation, has found that the steamers Palembang and Tubantia were torpedoed, in spite of German denials.

The Portuguese Cabinet has resigned.

The Government has dropped the proposed railway ticket tax.

CRIPPLED GERMAN SOLDIERS' PLIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Central News" learns, German soldiers crippled in the war are begging in the streets, their pension of a shilling a day being wholly inadequate at the present prices.

FRENCH

"CAN

BATTLE OF DEADMAN HILL.

ANOTHER ATTACK ANTICIPATED.

FRENCH QUITE CONFIDENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, April 12.

A semi-official statement says that despite the use of the lowest means, such as liquid-fire and lachrymatories the enemy's furious assaults on our wings have failed.

The continuance of the bombardment indicates the enemy's intention again to attack the "Deadman Hill" where yesterday they gained only a hundred yards of a first-line trench.

The reason the Germans do not mention the fighting at "Deadman" is because, long ago they announced to the world its capture and they have not yet admitted that the French hold the hill.

The French high command is confident that the French cannot be worn out at Verdun and will have sufficient reserves to participate adequately in the great Allied offensive at the appointed hour.

EVERYWHERE REPULSED.

ENEMY'S FUTILE EFFORTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, April 12.

The Germans are still unsuccessfully hammering at Verdun. This afternoon's communiqué states that the enemy launched an attack to-day using liquidfire against Caurettes Wood between Deadman and Cumieres. They were everywhere repulsed.

There has been great artillery activity between Douaumont and Vaux. but no infantry attacks. It is confirmed that the Germans suffered particularly heavy losses here in yesterday's very violent offensive.

NO INFANTRY ACTION.

FRENCH GUNS ACTIVE IN BELGIUM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, April 13.

A communiqué says: There was a violent continuous bombardment west of the Meuse of Hill 304, Esnes district and Morthomme, and moderate artillery activity east of the Meuse. There was no infantry action in the course of the day.

Our artillery was active in the region of Langemarck, in Belgium, and our destructive fire wrecked trenches west of Parvillers, in the region of Roye.

We exploded four counter-mines in Argonne and occupied the southern lips of two craters after a grenade action.

BRITISH FRONT.

CONSIDERABLE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 13.

A British communiqué says: Last night we made a successful small raid on the enemy's trenches near Richebourg and Lavonne, killing ten Germans.

The enemy, last night, made three attacks n succession west of the Pilcken-Ypres Road.

The first attack gained a footing in our trenches but the enemy was quickly driven out. Other attacks were repulsed, and 25 dead were left in front of our trenches and three prisoners taken. We bombarded the enemy's trenches in this area to-day.

There was considerable artillery activity north-west of Wytschaete and some shelling about Souchez, Carency and Calonne.

There was heavy hostile shelling behind St. Eloi but little shelling on the front line and craters.

It is now established that the gallant fighting of the Canadians in this neighbourhood inflicted heavy losses on the enemy last week.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

UNSUCCESSFUL ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, April 12.

The communiqué says:—The Germans unsuccessfully attempted an offensive against the important bridgehead of Ikskulu. Artillery was lively elsewhere.

The Russians continue to progress west of Erzerum.

PETROGRAD, April 13.

It is officially announced that the Germans are still battering the bridgehead at Ikskull.

FREEMAN-THOMAS WAR HOSPITAL.

INFORMAL OPENING.

The Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital for British troops was informally opened yesterday afternoon with the admission of forty patients from the hospital-ship Assaye. The building was originally intended to be the College of Science, but the exigencies of the hour created a very appreciable conversion. It is the most extensive crescent-shaped edifice in Bombay, and although its completion will mean another six months at least of architectural work, it is at present sufficiently constructed to adopt itself to all the requirements of a modern hospital It now provides accommodation for two hundred and fifty patients, and later on, it will contain about five hundred beds. Nothing has apparently be spared to complete the equipments and comforts of the hospital which bears the name of Lord Willingdon's eldest son. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon have frequently visited it of late and Lord Hardinge too honoured the premises with an inspection before proceeding Home. Their Excellencies were apprised of the influx of patients yesterday, and it is more than probable that Lord and Lady Willingdon will visit the hospital again before proceeding to Mahableshwar. The hospital unfortunately does not escape the ravages of noise and dust situated as it is in the Fort. But at the request of Government the Tramway Company have been good enough to order all cars to slow down when passing the hospital and to cease sounding the gong. This measure was adopted since yesterday. The hospital authorities devoutly hope that owners of motor cars will be similarly considerate. The hospital is in charge of Colonel Hojel I.M.S., who is assisted by Major Keene, R.A.M.C., Capt. Higgins, R.A.M.C., Lieut. Hart, Lieut. Burg, Lieut. Barlow, Capt. McQueen, and a staff of Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NON-OFFICIAL NOMINATED MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

It is notified that the Lieutenant-Governor of the U. P. with the previous sanction of his Excellency the Governor-General, has nominated 16 officials and the following non-officials to the Legislative Council:—

The Nawab of Rampur; Kunwar Aditya Narayan Singh of Benares; the Nawab of Pahasu; Raja Sir Muhammad Tasadduk Rasul Khan of Jehangirabad; Mr. Farquhar Mackinnon of Bazhnauli, Gorakhpur District; Pandit Tara Dat Gairola of Gharwal; Rai Anad Sarup Bahadur, Vakil, Cawnpore; Mirza Sami Ullah Beg, of Lucknow; Mr. William Edwin Crawshaw of Lucknow; and Rai Prag Narayan Bhargava of Lucknow.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

The Mahomedans of the Allahabad division have elected Nawab Abdul Majid to the U. P. Legislative Council, the defeated candidate being Syed Abdul Rauf.

The Allahabad Municipal Board has elected Pandit Motilal Nehru.

We understand that Mr. Wasir Hassan, Secretary, All-India Moslem League, has been elected to the U. P. Legislative Council by the Mahomedans of the Lucknow Division.

DYING OFFICER'S WILL.

A STORY OF FRENCH HEROISM.

The story of the stoical death of Lieutenant Luquiaud, who was killed on May 26 last in the Somme, in his 24th year, is told in a pamphlet by a journalist M. Paul Gsell, himself at the front. The lieutenant leaves behind a penny notebook in which, while he was dying and unable to speak, he wrote down his last wishes. He was in a battalion which had taken a German trench and had been holding it for two days. In those two days out of 800 men 120 were killed, and out of fifteen officers six were killed and five put hors de combat. Finally only two officers were unhurt. On May 26 Lieutenant Luqiaud was hit by a fragment of shell in the face. All the lower part of his face was carried away, and there was nothing left of it but his eyes and forehead. As he fell a soldier took a bandage and wound it round him, and carried the officer to the rear of the trench.

As he lay dying the lieutenant by looks made his men understand that he wanted something. A sergeant understood that he wanted to write, and gave him a little black notebook with a pencil. The notebook is that in which the name of each man, with the address of his nearest relatives, is written, in order that his people should be communicated with if he falls. The lieutenant on the blank pages left wrote first of all. "Thanks to all who fought with me." Then he scribbled below, "Tell my father and mother I did my duty. My family is Luquiaud, Bellevue, near Sommieres." Here the writing gets indistinct, and the page is bloodstained, but he still managed to write, "I die content." After that the writing becomes illegible, and could not have been understood were it not that the survivors, as he wrote, spelled out each letter and kept a record. On the last page but one was, "Do not carry me away." He managed to turn the page and write, "Because the Boches will take the trench." The last lines he traced meant to say, "500 franes my money for Poupard—500 more for poor my village." Then he died. Poupard was the sergeant who had picked him up and bandaged him

EXPORT OF JUTE FROM INDIA.

FOREIGN OFFICE SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 13.

The following press communiqué has been issued:—

With a view to minimising the possibility of the enemy obtaining jute manufactures which are essential for the transport of supplies, his Majesty's Foreign Office have under consideration a scheme for controlling the imports of raw jute and jute manufactures from British possessions into all neutral countries. Arrangements for the working of the scheme have been completed as regards the United States of America, excluding however the Sandwich Islands, and the export of raw jute from British India to that country has accordingly been prohibited. The export of jute manufactures has been already prohibited and the export of either commodity to the United States of America will henceforth only be allowed under the terms of the Foreign Office scheme. This scheme follows the general lines of the wool agreement. Goods must be consigned to the President of the Textile Alliance or to an approved bank for the account of the Textile Allowance. Collectors of Customs have accordingly been instructed to issue licenses for export of raw and manufactured jute to the United States of America only in cases where the parties in America for whom the consignments are intended have been approved by the President of the Textile Alliance. It is to be clearly understood that this arrangement supplements rather than replaces the existing conditions of export of manufactured jute to the United States of America. In order to avoid inconvenience to the trade Collectors have been further authorised to issue licenses in the case of existing commitments which do not qualify for permission under the above scheme for which freight has been booked up to the 27th April. With regard to all other countries including the Sandwich Islands, export will be allowed as at present until the necessary arrangements have been completed.

ORIENTAL RESEARCH.

PRESENTATION OF CAMPBELL MEMORIAL MEDAL.

Lord Reay, who, at the request of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, was to have presented the Campbell Memorial Gold Medal to Professor A. A. Macdonnell, M.A., Ph.D., on March 14, was prevented by illness from doing so. In his absence Lord Sandhurst officiated, the ceremony being performed at the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society in Albemarle Street, Sir Charles Lyle occupying the chair.

Lord Sandhurst said that he had had the great privilege of being Governor of Bombay and of working for five years with the late Sir James Campbell. Mr. Campbell, as he then was, joined the Indian Civil Service in 1869, and four years later was entrusted with the work of compiling the Bombay Gazetteer This was a great distinction to be conferred on a young officer, but the selection was fully justified. The Gazetteer gave for each district of the Presidency a complete, descriptive, historical and statistical account of the whole area, its subdivisions and chief places of interest. It also contained most valuable ethnographical records of the castes and tribes of the district. After a career in which he rendered signal service to the Government in various directions, Sir James Campbell left India in 1898, and died in 1903. To his career no more appropriate recognition could have been given than the founding of a medal intended to appreciate scholarship. Mr. Enthoven said the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society had been founded as a literary Society in 1804 and had affiliated with the Royal Asiatic Society in 1827. It had done much useful work. Of Sir James Campbell personally Mr. Enthoven said that his chief characteristics were his extreme modesty and his keen sense of humour. This was the third presentation of the medal.

PROF. MACDONNELL'S REPLY.

Lord Sandhurst then presented the medal. In acknowledging the gift, Professor Macdonnell said that he was born in India and remained there until seven years of age. He could remember the Gandak river, the Ganges, and the Hoogly, the hills at Mussoorie, Patna, and Calcutta his father's bungalow, and an enormous banyan tree close by, the rainy season and the loud croaking of the frogs. He returned to England in 1862, and was sent down to school for some years in Germany. A severe illness prevented his going afterwards to Wellington College to study for the Army, as had been intended. He returned to Scotland, and a frendship formed with a nephew of Professor John Stuart Blackie resulted in his going to Gottingen University, where he met an Oxford B.A., who gave him a copy of Max Muller's lectures on the science of language which inspired an enthusiasm for the study of comparative philology. At the end of 1874 he had been introduced to Theodor Benfay, one of the leading Vedic scholars of the day, and also the author of an epoch making work on the migration of Indian fables. These were the circumstances which determined him to the study of Sanskrit. In 1899 he had been elected full Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, and had both prior to that date and since devoted his life to teaching, translating, and other work connected with that language. He proposed to translate the "Rig-Veda." No scientific translation in English yet existed, and the two German translations were more than forty years old. In 1907 he had spent some months touring India for purposes of study and research. He had on that occasion travelled 10,500 miles as much as possible in Indian States, associating with Pandits, seeing all the more important archaeological remains, and also visiting the botanical gardens so as to familiarise himself with the many trees and flowers mentioned in Sanskrit literature.

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OPINION.

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

CONVENTIONS.

THE NEW INDEPENDENCE.

We daily see pictures of women in unusual clothes doing extraordinary things. Mothers and grandmothers, observerves a writer in the "Daily Telegraph," array themselves, for the camera, at all events, in trousers, and bestride this narrow world and all its industries, And now upon this surging femininity falls the still small voice of justice: "If ladies would be unconventional, they could not complain quite so much if an unfortunate mistake were made."

* * * *

It is one of the privileges of the law to be a little behind the times. If it were not, it would hardly command our confidence. We expect judges of the High Court to bring us something of "the freshness of the early world." There is something about a complete absence of worldly wisdom (whether real or ex-officio) which gives a moral grandeur to a man's decisions. Who would not rather have her claim or her alleged guilt decided by a gentleman who, as in the historic example knew not of Connie Gilchrist than, by a knowing fellow to whom all the ways of the world, the flesh, and the devil were familiar? If you are honest and innocent a guileless judge may be expected to recognise and honour virtue like his own. If you are not as innocent as you might be, the guileless judge should be more easily taken in than one familiar with the wiles of iniquity. It may, indeed, be objected that since a career at the Bar is a necessary preliminary to a seat at the Bench, few or none wear the ermine without some experience in the possibilities of human iniquity, and therefore cynics have assumed that judicial innocence if a mere jocose fiction. The manner that is childlike and bland has ever been known to cover an extensive and peculiar knowledge of the manners and customs of this wicked world. But populus vult decipi, which means, being interpreted, we all like to be humbugged, and the innocent judge will ever be dear to our hearts.

* * * *

Let us revert to the text. "If ladies would be unconventional, they could not complain quite so much if an unfortunate mistake were made." It sounds like an echo of a happier past. When all the world was young, dears, and all the trees were green—and not the trees alone—we used to think it frightfully thrilling to be unconventional. A girl who could shock her grandmother and eke her maiden aunt

One of the New Evening Models Showing the Sleeveless Corsage.

was regarded with reverence and awe. We didn't really want to be like her. We felt that we could never carry off such wild and wanton schemes. But we thought she was very, very wonderful. Nowadays—well, nowadays you would have to get up very early in the morning to shock your aunt. As for your grandmother—she could give you a start and a beating.

* * * *

The conventions are without honour. Except in novelettes they hardly survive. You need not be absolutely a centenarian to remember a time when it was thought rather dreadful for a girl to ride alone in a hansom. The most austere of maiden aunts would let her niece go all over London alone in a taxi. The convention has ceased to be. It was, of course, purely conventional. There never was any reason in it. A young woman alone in a hansom ran no more risk of insult than in a shop. Take the case which called forth the meditations of the learned judge. "It had hitherto been considered usual," said his lordship, that if young ladies of the well-to-do classes "went in the evening to places of entertainment they went with someone" (anglice, a man) "to look after them." Beyond doubt it was once considered usual and even necessary. But we have changed all that. Long before the war made male company rare if not refreshing fruit, it had become quite usual for ladies to go to the theatre without convoy. It is believed that in the vast majority of cases nothing unseemly was observed to occur.

* * * *

There are obvious advantages in having a male in attendance at a theatre. He can make sure of the cab or the car. But apart from that he seems merely ornamental and conventional. Ladies going to the theatre of nights do not need anybody's mailed fist. Since the little matter of cab or car can be solved by commissionaires and other hardy fellows trained to wrestle with it more efficiently than the amateur, no wonder that the man has ceased to matter as once he did. The convention has all but vanished. And in general we may say that all conventions of the escort or convoy type are vanishing. A woman is still taken down to dinner by a man, but it is hardly fair to call that escort. We have to reach the dining room somehow. You may say that a woman is free to do without a conventional protector whenever she chooses.

* * * *

Perhaps there are still some few people who see in this state of things red ruin and the breaking up of laws. But the vast majority, even of oldish people, are so well content with it that until their attention is drawn to the fact they are hardly aware that any change has occurred. Yet in the sphere of manners and customs there has not been a change so significant and so important for many a year. The judge from whom we were quoting spoke of the different ways of "the young ladies in Miss Austen's novels." Only a century separates us from Elizabeth Bennett and Emma Woodhouse, and they were girls as healthy and capable as the most independent maiden on war work. Yet you remember that Emma thought it rather wild and bold for a girl to go a twenty minutes' walk in broad daylight on a quiet country road without a man to look after her.

* * * *

They were not weak in the head, these much protected young women. You estimate them quite as shrewd, quite as well able to judge for themselves and judge right, as any of our daughters. Yet they did not think themselves free or fit to go about the world alone. It is not that conditions have changed so vastly. The world they lived in was rather rougher, rather less orderly, but in Jane Austen's time there was hardly more risk of a lonely girl being insulted in the street than there is to-day. Not practical reasons but convention imposed the dependence on men a dependence which endured for more than half a century later.

Yet the convention is not one of the ancient prejudices of the human race. In wilder times than Jane Austen's women were far more self-reliant Compare a typical girl from an Elizabethan play with a typical girl from an eighteenth century novel. The Elizabethan was infinitely more independent, infinitely readier to play tit-for-tat with the world. Why did the change come? What produced the convention of weakness and dependence?

* * * *

Perhaps the reason lies in the difficulty of civilising men. For some centuries the tendency of our social life has been to grow gentler—if not more virtuous, at least less brutal. This is a progress which women make more quickly than men. And as the women became more delicately sensitive, less able to bear the rough and tumble of life, men in general were still in a ruder stage. So it was natural that women in dealing with the outer world should like to have some protector under an obligation to secure them due respect. The further change in our generation which has seen women holding their own and independent may not be due wholly to the new ideas of women's work in the world, better education, more rational training, and the rest of it.

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SATISFACTORY OUTLOOK.

OUR LEAD IN DREADNOUGHTS.

In the course of the recent Parliamentary debates a good deal of light has been thrown on the Navy; but the light has been necessarily as confused as the speakers have been numerous, observes Mr. Archibald Hurd in the "Daily Telegraph." That is always the case, particularly when the House of Commons deals with a technical matter; there are personal equations, differences of style in the presentation of arguments, and even a variation in the mental temperature of the assembly which all have their effect. In these circumstances, perhaps some useful purpose may be served by reviewing the position—necessarily very curiously and incompletely.

The main revelation has been that the new programme of shipbuilding has been delayed. How much it has been delayed has not been stated. But the fact is there. What does it portend? It points to the need of energy in grappling with labour and other hindrances. Naval power is a plant of slow growth and slow decay. That is a consideration which is often overlooked. It has its consolation to a people whose maritime history dates back for 900 years or so.

The enemy has very great resources for naval expansion, and therefore, while a quick, sharp victory on land would best have suited the Great General Staff—in which case the fleet would have done nothing—a long war, with its opportunities for building new vessels, may have its attractions for the German naval authorities. That is the position. The Admiralty possesses a singularly efficient Naval Intelligence Division, under Captain W. R. Hall, C.B., with its eye on the war barometer.

THE TEST OF CONSTRUCTION.

It has been stated lately that Germany could lay down twenty-five battleships or battle cruisers simultaneously. The idea is so preposterous that it hardly calls for examination. I doubt if all the shipyards of Europe could turn out as many vessels ready for action in four years, much less Germany alone in two years. At any rate, all the nations of the world combined have never reached that standard of construction in the past. Germany, embarrassed by our blockade and the demands of the greatest army in the world, fighting with the largest guns, is certainly not going to break naval records. Hitherto she has never laid down more than five or six battleships or battle-cruisers—the secret acceleration in 1908—in any one year.

The criterion in war shipbuilding is not the number of slips available, but the facilities for making guns, armour, and engines. The guns and armour must be ordered before the keel is laid; it is useless laying keels until there is the assurance that when the time comes the necessary guns, armour, and engines will be forthcoming. Twenty-five Dreadnoughts would require at a minimum 200 weapons of 15in. or 17in., with their mountings, and then there are the torpedo tubes to be made. That work involved an expenditure of £608,000 in the case of Admiral Jellicoe's flagship. It is a matter of special machinery, tools, and very skilled labour. No "dilution of labour"—or very little is possible. Then there is the armour—thousands of tons in the case of each vessel. There again special machinery and tools and very skilled labour are required. The same is true of the engines—numbering about 100 in each vessel, apart from the main engines of anything from 40,000 to 100,000 horse-power.

We can safely banish all such nightmares from our minds. Germany may have been making the fullest use of her resources in building capital ships, but she has performed no miracles; the success of the British Navy has embarrassed her. She has been compelled to devote no little attention in particular to building, engining, and arming submarines to replace those which have disappeared.

SIXTY SUNKEN SUBMARINES.

According to Rear-Admiral Grant, U.S.N., commanding the submarine flotillas on the other side of the Atlantic, who has been giving evidence before a Congressional Committee, "reliable information has been received from abroad that the Germans have lost over sixty submarines during this war." The Admiralty has stated that it has no reliable information. Only the Germans know to what extent they have suffered. The United States naval authorities have their own sources of knowledge, and it is gratifying to learn from such a quarter that sixty submarines—presumably with their well-trained crews, in most cases—have gone. That is no slight achievement on the part of the Fleet.

But Admiral Grant went a stage further. He exposed the difficulties under which the Germans must be labouring in the light of his revelation of their casualties, even if they have made a determined spurt in submarine building. Speaking as an expert, he declared:

The so-called "radius of action" commonly used in reference to vessels, which means the distance they are able to cruise on stowed fuel, is extremely misleading.

When the submarine is submerged, the storage capacity is reduced from one-half to three-quarters, and the battery has to be recharged. About ten days must be consumed in watering the battery with pure distilled water. There is also a limit of the supply of provisions to about ten days, and the questions of habitability is one of the most important factors in the operation of a submarine. It has been observed that after ten days' cruising men are 35 per cent. less efficient physically, and that is considered the limit of time a man should remain at sea. Many of the members of the crew remain in the boat whether she is submerged or cruising on the surface and have no opportunity to reach the open air.

German boats—those of 900 tons displacement, submerged—covered the distance from Heligoland and return—2,700 miles—in nine days, and operated for twenty days, unless their torpedoes and ammunition were used up. Upon return to port the thirty-two men and six officers were given twelve days to recuperate. This made it necessary to have three boats in operation in order to keep one on the ground at all times.

These statements are encouraging, in view of the new campaign. Germany must have been giving a great deal of attention to the building of submarines for her purpose.

SUPERIORITY IN DREADNOUGHTS.

The position, so far as the relative strength of our own and the German fleet is concerned, is simple. Had there been no war, we should have possessed at this moment forty-four Dreadnoughts—including the Agamemnon and Lord Nelson—to Germany's twenty-three (vide Admiralty statement, House of Commons, March, 31, 1913), with a fall in our margin in the coming summer, when Germany would have completed four more vessels. On the outbreak of war we acquired the Canada and Erin, so that the superiority was further increased. In other types of men-of-war—particularly armoured cruisers—we had, and have, a respectable lead.

When war occured our position was very favourable; if Germany has since been working her hardest we could not hope to maintain the same proportion of margin; our capacity for creating naval strength is not from 60 to 70 per cent. greater than that of Germany. That is a self-evident proposition. For that reason it is essential that we should press on with construction as rapidly as possible, overcoming labour and other difficulties by swift and decisive action. Only that can insure the future, if the war should drag on for a year or so more.

Regrettable as the recent wrangle in the House of Commons has been, it may possibly serve a good purpose in leading to a speeding-up of operations. But neither we nor our Allies need be under any apprehension as to the present strength, and the strength in the immediate future, of the British Navy. We must calculate not by the probable output of new ships which the enemy will reach, but by the possible output which he can make, and even then, with foresight and energy, we can hold an adequate lead in all types of ships. This is one question. The other has to do wih new measures for dealing with the larger, swifter, and more powerful submarine which the enemy has built, and with mines. That is a matter of some complexity which cannot be discussed here and now.

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VERDUN BATTLE.

DEADLY FRENCH GUNNERY.

HOW THE GERMANS ARE MOWN DOWN.

Lord Northcliffe has contributed to the "Weekly Dispatch" an interesting account of his impressions of the fighting at Verdun, from which the following extracts are taken:—

Verdun is a great deal more interesting than important. It does not need a personal visit to the battlefield to realise this. If the Germans really think that the attack on the unarmed and dismantled forts of Verdun opens the road to Paris they have a very faint notion of French preparations and French power of resistance. The fact about the whole war is that Germany is in the position of a besieged city, and she is striking out blindly by land at Verdun. She will presently, I am convinced, strike out by sea. The reasons why Germany is flashing astounding falsehoods round the world are difficult to divine. They have so greatly increased in intensity since I was at Verdun last week that I ask myself whether there is some greatly shaken confidence in Germany that needs support. Yet why, on the other hand, should there be such profound activity in spreading them round the world?

American and other correspondents have been specially invited to be with the Crown Prince before Verdun. I notice, however, that not a word is hinted in anything sent out from Germany of the horrible slaughter to which the German troops have been subjected this week.

Thursday was a black day for Germany when, drugged with there, the men came on in mass formation to be mown down by the French "seventy-fives" and machine-guns as usual. The reports published in the English papers from Paris are, to my personal knowledge on the whole most accurate, and they show that, for one or many reasons, the Crown Prince is gambling with human life to an extent unprecedented even in this war. They show that the months of preparations of the Germans were not sufficient, and that the 2,000 monster guns assembled against the French did not succeed in driving the French from any position of importance or in disturbing their cheerfulness or confidence. They show that even that monstrous deluge of shells cannot search and find out the batteries of "75's," "105's," "155's" "210's," and even "305's," so cunningly hidden by the French gunners.

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

The French success in mowing down the unfortunate Germans is undoubtedly due to their great courage in keeping hidden machine-guns close to the German positions, often, indeed, in front or in the midst of French barbed-wired entanglements. I have seen a great deal of the French gunnery. Before the war it was known that the French artillery work had been developed to a high pitch of perfection. But since the war events have proved that if the Germans possess a number of guns of greater calibre than those used by the English or French they have no weapon in their Army equal to the French "75" or gunners at all comparable with the Frenchmen.

I spent two hours one day in a hidden observation post that was pushed right up to the German trenches, where, indeed, there was nothing but the barbed wire of both parties in between, and where, had a man shown himself his physiognomy could almost have been recognized. The Germans had tried a little annoyance early in the morning, and instructions had evidently been given that the French should reply, as they usually do, with double or triple payment. The French gunners searched the German trenches yard by yard, just as one had seen an expert rifle shot pick off bottle by bottle in a shooting gallery.

The idea that every bullet has its billet and every shell its result in casualties is, of course, nonsense. The modern artilleryman must have the patience of an angler and a supply of shells that demands the services of hundreds of miles of light railways that have now been constructed by both Allies and Germans for the purpose of bringing these deadly khaki coloured cones of death close up to the guns themselves. At Verdun the bravery of the engine-drivers of these little trains has been wonderful.

A SIX-MILE HIT.

For a long time the Germans at the point I am describing did not respond, and then, suddenly—"Whang, whang, whang, whang"! a rapping, angry response came of German "seventy-sevens," which are about the same as a good British 3in. gun, but the accuracy in this particular case was certainly nothing like that of the French. I do not wish to belittle German gunnery. I was at one point in the lines "Somewhere in France," and a French artillery officer pointed out, with almost professional pride, a French position which more than one German shell had reached with remarkable precision at a distance of just over six miles.

On the day before I had almost the same experience—five or six French shells for every German shell. The fact does not give support to the stupid notion we once held, and which was even circulated by war correspondents with the British Army, that the Germans were short of ammunition. But it does mean this—that the Allied defensive wall right across France, in so far as attaining any definite military position is concerned, is absolutely impregnable.

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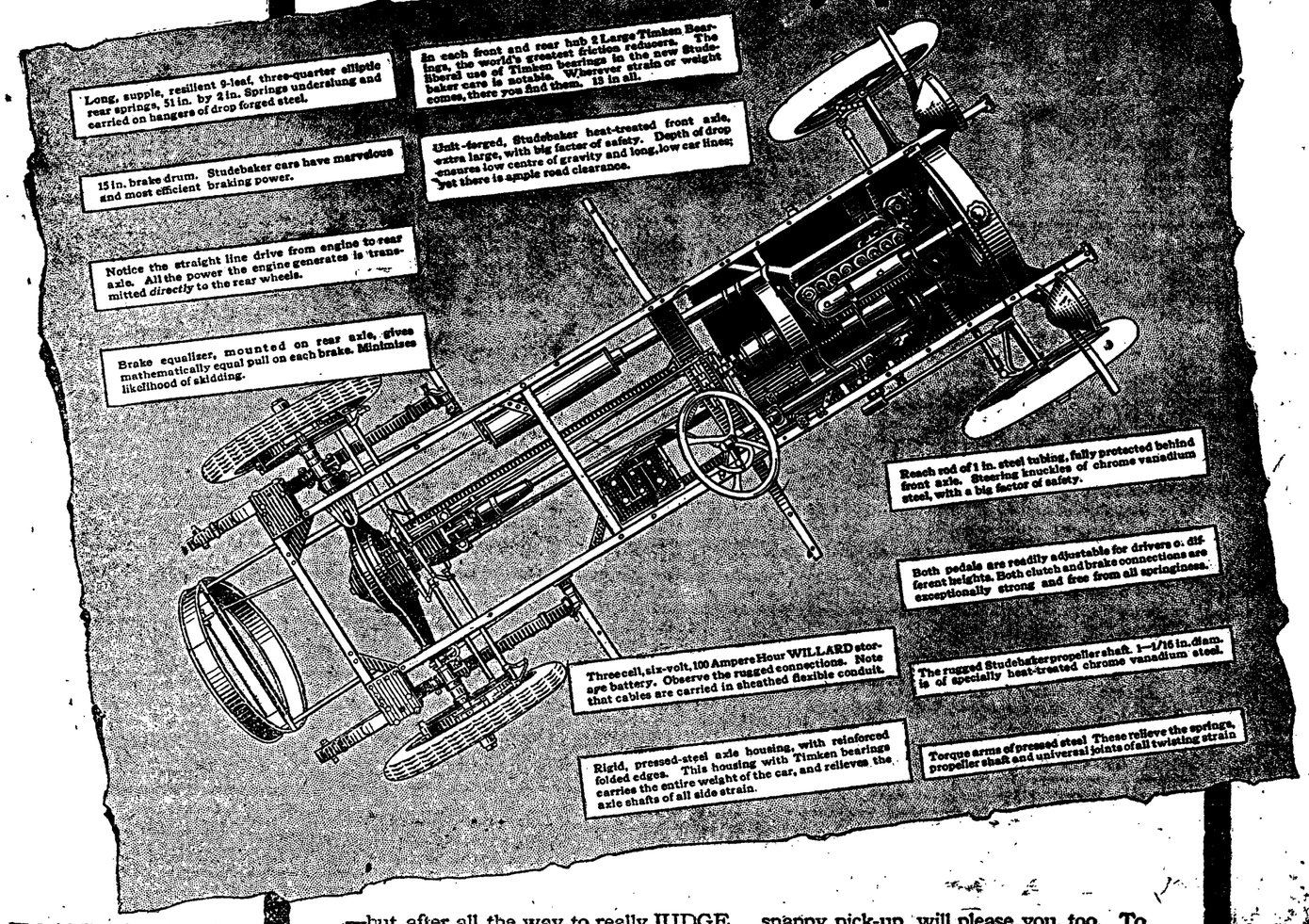
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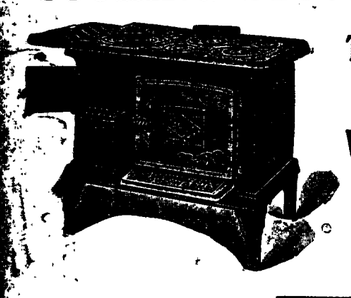

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